The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth Avenue.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1876. NO. 64.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Annual Report of the U. S Treasurer.

Change in Pay of Naval Officers

Mr. Rutan's Commission and Bond Forwarded.

Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

PRESIDENT PREPARING HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE.

A Brief Outline of a Portion of It.

A New Engineer Officer to Have Charge of Improvemen's on the Monongahela.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20, 1876.

Report of the Treasurer of the United States.

The report of the Treasurer of the United States has been presented to the Secretary of the Treasury. Treasurer Wyman confines himself entirely to a simple narration of the business of his office, thus judiciously avoiding the breakers upon which his predecessor, Mr. Spinner, stranded when he undertook to propound theories of finance which were not always in harmony with those entertained by the head of the department. The following is that portion of the report relating to the business of the Redemption Agency:

The receipts of national bank notes by the National Bank Redemption Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876, amounted to $204,299,875 94, a net increase of $48,878,-996 46 over the fiscal year 1874-75. On July, 1875, the cash balance on the books of the agency was $5,036,902, and the uncounted packages on hand with unbroken seals on same date represented $994,122 32. The United States notes drawn from the Treasury for redemption of bank notes at the counter were $4,738,-979 and "overs" reported in bank notes received for redemption $16,491 42, making the aggregate operations of the agency $215,086,368. Of this sum the agency was credited with $5,000,000 in national bank notes fit for circulation deposited in the Treasury; $24,927,900 notes of failed, liquidating and reducing banks deposited in the Treasury; $178,740 assorted bank notes fit for circulation returned to the several national banks; $78,643,155 assorted national bank notes unfit for circulation delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency for replacement with new notes, leaving a cash balance of $7,942,539 on June 30, 1876.

The amount of notes of each denomination redeemed and assorted for the fiscal year was:

	Fit for circulation.	Unfit for circulation.
One dollar	$ 246,705	$ 1,312 53
Two dollars	182,100	943,400
Five dollars	20,022,200	30,816,055
Ten dollars	16,912,300	22,192,760
Twenty dollars	18,762,600	12,722,800
Fifty dollars	11,328,400	4,454,700
One hundred dollars	5,730,100	2,730,100
Five hundred dollars	1,062,000	476,500
One thousand dollars	152,000	55,000
Net increase	$1,220,528	Notes $15,788,916

The redemptions of national bank notes were by large sums through assistant treasurers in New York and Boston.....$ 92,374,801

United States currency forwarded by express	40,129,338
Credited to assistant treasurers and depositaries on general account	19,078,209
Credited national banks on their five per cent. accounts	52,643,065
Received at the counter	4,738,979
Total	$208,955,392
Net increase	93,383,787

The following disposition was made of national bank notes:

Fit for circulation returned to the several national banks	$ 97,478,700
Unfit for circulation delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency	78,643,155
Fit for circulation deposited in the Treasury	5,000,000
Notes of failed, liquidating and reducing banks deposited in the Treasury	24,927,900
Total	$206,049,755
Net increase	90,104,992

The following is a statement of credits to national banks in the five per cent. fund:

United States currency deposited with assistant treasurers	$105,734,328 37
United States currency received by express	19,042,491 62
National bank notes received by express	32,643,095 00
Cash received at counter	954,389 45

The following expenses were incurred by the Redemption Agency and assessed upon the banks during the fiscal year ended June, 30, 1876, in carrying into effect the provisions of Section 5 of the act approved June 20, 1874:

Express charges (assessed in proportion to the amount of notes redeemed for each bank)	$159,142 84
All other expenses (assessed in proportion to the number of notes redeemed for each bank), salaries, printing and stationery, postage, &c	206,050 47
Total	$365,193 31

The report adds: The item of express charges includes all of the express charges paid on national bank notes received for redemption, and on new United States currency returned therefor; on national bank notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to the several national banks; and on United States currency received for credit of national banks in the five per cent. fund prior to April 17, 1875. All of these charges have been consolidated and assessed upon the several national banks in proportion to the amount of their circulation redeemed and assorted. The amount of notes assorted during the year was $176,121,855, of which $97,478,700 were fit for circulation, and $78,693,155 unfit for circulation, making the average rate for each $1,000 assorted 90 35 cents. The increase in the average rate over that of the preceding year is due partly to the large increase in the proportion of notes fit for circulation returned to the banks of issue, and partly to the increase in the rates for the transportation of national bank notes to the agency. These rates were increased from twenty-five cents for each $1,000 to the Adams Express Company and thirty-five cents for each $1,000 to each other express company over whose lines the remittances are transported, to thirty-seven and one-half cents for each $1,000 to each company. This increase was demanded by the companies and conceded by the department in the understand that they are subject to greater risk in the transportation of unassorted bank notes than in the transportation of United States currency, or of assorted bank notes returned to the banks for the reason that there is no mode of obtaining reimbursement for the former in case of loss. No increase was made in the rates for the transportation of any other class of remittances. Since April 17, 1876, each national bank has been required to pay the express charges on United States currency forwarded by it for credit of the five per cent. fund. That course having been pursued with United States currency forwarded for redemption, the same rule was applied to remittances for credit. Otherwise the expenses for the transportation of credit remittances would have been largely increased.

Pay of Naval Officers on Furlough.

The Secretary of the Navy has introduced into the estimates of his department an item of appropriation designed to cover the difference between the pay of naval officers on furlough under the old law and that allowed them by the act of the last session of Congress. It will be remembered that under that law an officer on furlough was only allowed to one-half his waiting orders pay, which would make the annual compensation of a rear admiral $5,000, and of a lieutenant $3000, and so on down the list proportion. Should Congress make an appropriation all officers affected by the law of last session will receive the balance of the aggregate amount that they would have received up to the date of the act.

Personal.

Thomas A. Pender, of the Marshal's office of the Western Judical district of Pennsylvania, is in the city representing certain parties in Pittsburgh owning or controlling improved devices for seal locks. The commission to consider the question will meet on the 23d of the present month. Representatives of parties having other styles of locks are also here on the same errand.

Seal Locks.

On the 23d of the present month a commission will assemble at the Treasury Department to examine into the utility and safety of seal locks for the use of the Customs Department, and to report on the question of the adoption of some lock of that character in preference to the wire and lead seal. The American seal lock was at one time in use, but the impositions practiced upon the Government by some of the parties interested, it was alleged by some officials that their transactions were deliberate frauds, which led to the change to wire and lead seal. This was also done upon the recommendation of Henry S. Martin, special agent of the Treasury Department, who unearthed the remarkable transactions of the American Seal Lock Company. It is now claimed that the wire and lead seal are insufficient and we must return to the seal lock. The seal lock men have always cut a wide swing on the department, so that it is probable that they will come in once more.

The New Surveyor of the Port of Pittsburgh.

James S. Rutan was to-day appointed Surveyor of the port of Pittsburgh, vice Steel, resigned. Mr. Steel contemplated resignation some weeks ago, but delayed until after the election to avoid complications. The appointment was made on the recommendation of Secretary Cameron and other friends of Mr. Rutan. His commission and bond were forwarded by the Commissioner of Customs to-day.

The Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency is nearly completed. The operations of the year under existing statutes were satisfactory, and no recommendations are made of material modification of the laws as they now stand. The report embraces a comparative review of the banking systems of leading European governments. The Comptroller considers the acts of June 20, 1874, and January 14, 1875, as amply sufficient to meet the necessities of the financial situation.

A Guess at the President's Message.

The President to-day began the preparation of his annual message, and, therefore, was not receiving visitors.

No Concentration of Naval Force.

The Secretary of the Navy, in response to inquiries regarding the rumors of the concentration of a naval force in this vicinity, emphatically denied their truth. He said the vessels of the navy are pursuing the usual routine of duty, in accordance with ordinary orders, and that there was nothing in the way of recent suggestion or direction from the Navy Department to the commanders of vessels which could be construed into an act which should occasion the slightest sensation or excitement.

The Troops now in Washington will remain at least until after the Presidential inauguration, as it is usual to have a military escort on such occasions, both as a guard of honor and in order to suppress any serious disturbance which might possibly occur.

ARTILLERY CHANGES.

It is probable that light battery A, Second Artillery, now stationed at Fort McHenry, will shortly be ordered here, in which case it is understood they will be replaced by Battery E of the same regiment, which left Fort McHenry for the Indian campaign a few months ago, and arrived here to-day from Fort Riley.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The Postoffice Department has issued orders for the extension of railway mail service on the Wisconsin Central Railroad from Hancock to Portage City, Wisconsin, forty-nine miles, commencing December 1; also to place mail service from Wyandotte and Kansas City to Lexington, Missouri, thirty-three miles, to commence December 1.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Railway Companies Responsible for Debts Contracted by their Employees.

CINCINNATI, November 20.—In the case of the Scioto Valley Railroad against Dennis Cronin, to set aside a verdict against the railroad requiring them to pay employees of Dennis Cronin, sub-contractor for constructing said road, on account of the financial failure of Cronin, before Judge Minshall, Court of Common Pleas, Chillicothe, Onio, on Saturday, a verdict was rendered reaffirming the former decision. The judge decided that railroads were responsible for debts of contractors to employees.

Capture of the Motezuma by Cuban Insurgents.

HAVANA, November 20.—It is reported that the steamer Montezuma was seen near Tortugas Island, off the Venezuelan coast, making for Laguayra. A Spanish war ship has gone in pursuit. An eye witness of the seizure of the Montezuma says eighteen passengers, including four women, came aboard at Puerto Plata. The men demanded the surrender of the steamer in the name of the Republic of Cuba. The female passengers were apparently accomplices, having made various demonstrations after the capture of the steamer in favor of the captors. The cargo of the vessel consisted of fifty cattle, some 2,000 bags of coffee, 1,500 bags of corn and numerous packages of dry goods from St. Thomas.

The Religious Revival in Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 20.—The interest in the revival meetings conducted by Moody and Sankey has been unflagging throughout the election excitement, and the vast tabernacle is thronged every night with earnest audiences. The reports at the noon meeting to day indicate an increase in revival energy among the city churches. Professor Gillette, of the Jacksonville, Ill., Asylum for Deaf Mutes, is here with twenty pupils, to whom he has repeated by signs the sermons, hymns, prayers, etc., while they were being uttered. The Christian Convention meets in the tabernacle to-morrow, and all the evangelists in this part of the country will be in attendance.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Mrs. Markel, wife of J. E. Markel, a well known citizen of Omaha, dopped dead on rising yesterday morning, from apoplexy.

Dr. William M. Awl, an old and prominent citizen, died at his residence in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday morning. Dr. Awl has been connected with various public institutions of Ohio for the past forty years.

The Little Rock *Daily Gazette*, the leading Democratic State paper of Arkansas, was sold by Major Woodruff to Major J. D. Adams and Major W. D. Blocher, the purchasers assuming control at once. The entire editorial force will be changed.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To Day—Falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, warmer, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, followed by colder northwest winds, rising barometer and possibly light snow, which conditions will continue over portions of the Lower Missouri Valley.

The steamships Idaho and Helvetia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The amount of rain or rain and melted snow for the past week averages about as follows in the various districts: St. Lawrence Valley, 0.20 inch; New England, 0.66; Middle Atlantic States, 0.33; South Atlantic States, 0.16; Eastern Gulf States, 0.75; Western Gulf States, 0.75; Lower Lake region, 0.40; Upper Lake region, 0.13; Ohio Valley and Tennessee, 0.42; Upper Mississippi Valley, 0.40; Missouri Valley, 0.15; Minnesota, 0.15.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Impending War.

WHY THERE IS AN ACTIVITY IN ENGLISH ARSENALS—SAILING OF THE ENGLISH PLENIPOTENTIARY—A DENIAL FROM THE ROTHSCHILDS.

LONDON, November 20.—Careful official contradictions are published of the reports of the activity at Woolwich arsenal in connection with the Turkish complications. The increased demand for cartridges is solely in consequence of the adoption of the Martini Henry rifle in the Indian army.

The Marquis of Salisbury, appointed special ambassador to act with Sir Henry Elliott, as English Plenipotentiary at the coming conference, left to-day with his family and suite for Constantinople. He will stop at Paris, Berlin and Vienna presumably for consultation with foreign minister.

The Rothschilds deny the story that they promised to advance Russia money, and that the loan would not be made publicly, etc.

ENGLISH HOME SECRETARY HOPEFUL FOR PEACE.

LONDON, November 20.—Mr. Cross, Home Secretary, at a banquet in Birmingham last night, spoke very hopefully in regard to the present aspect of the Eastern question. He said all the cabinets of Europe considered the conference to be the means of settling the difficulty. He thought the conference would probably meet before the end of the week. He declared the time had come when the waste paper currency of Turkish promises would be paid in sterling coin.

The *Daily News* says: Prince Bismarck arrives in Berlin to-night, almost simultaneously with the Marquis of Salisbury, who is on his way to Constantinople to attend the conference.

RUSSIA DETERMINED ON WAR.

PARIS, November 20.—A special from Pesth to the *Temps* asserts that Russia is determined on war. Similar sensational telegrams are published here. One reports that the council at which the Czar presided Saturday resolved to invade Turkey if the Turks were guilty of the slightest infraction of the armistice.

RUSSIA PREPARING SIEGE ARTILLERY.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 20.—It is stated that a park of siege artillery, consisting of ninety-two guns, is being formed at Chotyn, on the river Dneister.

RUSSIA WILL INSIST ON MILITARY OCCUPATION OF TURKEY'S INSURGENT PROVINCES—MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN RUSSIA ON A LARGE SCALE.

LONDON, November 20.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: Russia has communicated to the Powers the demands for reforms which General Ignatieff has been instructed to present at the conference. They correspond pretty closely to those last published in the *Political Correspondence*. It is reassuring that Russia, when making this communication, did not mention the necessity of foreign occupation of the insurgent provinces of Turkey. It is nevertheless certain that the conviction prevails in Russia that occupation is the only possible way to effect the disarmament of the Mahometan population. It seems that General Ignatieff has expressed this conviction in London, and suggested that France might, as in the case of Syria, be commissioned to occupy the insurgent provinces. The French Government, however, declined.

The Representatives of the Porte abroad have been instructed to make known its resolution that the Sultan neither could nor would, in any circumstance, consent to the occupation of Turkish territory, even by the most friendly Powers.

The *Times'* dispatch from Berlin pronounces unfounded the rumor of the impending mobilization of two German army corps.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch explains that there are two centers of military preparation in Southern Russia. Kisheneff is the headquarters of the advance corps, while at Odessa 120,000 men are being collected under General Todleben, who is charged with the defense of the Black Sea coast. It is doubtful whether the troops included in the six corps whose mobilization has already been ordered. The impression on the spot, however, is that mobilization is really going on on a larger scale than has been officially announced, and that in reality more than six army corps are actually being mobilized, while necessary preparations are being made for mobilization at a moment's notice on a still larger scale. This seems but natural. A conscription of Bessarabia has already collected 10,000 horses. Large pontoon trains, suitable for crossing the Danube, are arriving in Bessarabia and being sent on to the Pruth. Simultaneously with these preparations, efforts are kept up to excite national enthusiasm, the Russian journals are daily permitted by the press censors to print long warlike articles.

The Vienna *Politische Correspondence* reports that besides 150,000 men in the first and second class of Turkish reserves, who still remain to be called out, 200,000 of the third class are to be called out to replace the regular troops now in garrison.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Paris says: I am informed that Russia will insist as a preliminary *non* upon the preliminary conference being held without any representative of Turkey being present, until the Powers shall have agreed upon a programme to submit to which the Porte will only be allowed to say yes or no.

India.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY BY THE STORM WAVE—CHOLERA ADDS TO THE HORRORS OF THE SITUATION—THE FAMINE IN MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA, November 20.—Three large islands, namely, Hattiah, Sundeep and Dakhan Shahabazhere, and numerous smaller islands, included in which are the Backergunge, Nookhally and Chittiangong, were entirely submerged by the storm wave of October 31, as was also the mainland for five or six miles.

These islands are all in or near the estuary of the river Megua. The largest, Dakhan Shahabazhare, is 500 square miles in extent, and had a population of about 200,000. Hattiah and Sundeep, together, had about 100,000 of a population.

Up to eleven o'clock on the night of the 31st, there were no signs of danger, but before midnight a wave swept over the country to the depth in many places of twenty feet, surprising the people in their beds. Dense groves of cocoa nut and palm trees around the villages enabled many to save themselves by climbing among the branches, and some took refuge on the roofs of their houses, but the water burst the houses asunder, and swept them out to sea. Some were carried thus across the channel ten miles to the Chittiangong district, but the vast majority were never heard of again. The country is perfectly flat, and almost every one perished who failed to reach the trees. There is scarcely a household on the islands and on the adjacent coast but what lost many members.

The cattle are all drowned, boats are swept away, and the means of communication with the other districts destroyed. There is much distress among the survivors, which the Government is relieving. The Government *Gazette* reports that one of the storm waves passed it is believed not a third of the population survived. The islands have barely one-fourth of their former inhabitants.

The stench from the purifying bodies is insufferable, and a general outbreak of cholera is expected. A correspondent says this fear is happily not yet realized, except in Nookhally, where the disease has appeared.

News from the famine-threatened districts of Madras is somewhat better. Rain has come in time to do some good. In Bombay the prospects are still gloomy. Actual famine in two or three districts seems probable, and great distress in four or five more.

Italy.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—THE KING'S SPEECH.

ROME, November 20.—The Italian Parliament was opened to day. The King, in his speech from the throne, refering to the threatening events transpiring at the present time, expressed confidence in the success of the counsels of moderation, which the Government had given effectual support.

Regarding the relations between church and State, the King said the extensive liberties granted the church ought not to impair public liberties. The Government would, therefore, propose bills for making efficient the reservation in the laws respecting the Papal See.

Great Britain.

PERSONAL—A STEAMSHIP AND A GUNBOAT LOST.

LONDON, November 20.—A correspondent writes that Prince Bismarck is expected to return to Berlin in a few days.

The steamer Windsor Castle has been lost near Cape Toron. The passengers and crew were saved.

A dispatch from Nagasaki, dated to-day, states that Her Majesty's gunboat Lapwing is reported lost in the great gale near Chawoo. No lives lost.

Fifty thousand pounds sterling in American eagles for New York and fifty thousand sovereigns for Canada were withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday.

France.

CESSATION OF PROSECUTIONS AGAINST COMMUNISTS.

VERSAILLES, November 20.—A committee of the Senate has rejected the bill recently passed by the deputies, providing for a cessation of prosecutions against communists.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 20.—The steamships Britannic and Sidonian, from New York, and Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

SECOND EDITION.

CAN'T GIVE UP.

Plot of the Democratic Roughs.

They Propose to be Present at the Counting of the Electoral Vote,

In Order to Influence the Result in Their Favor.

The President Will Be Prepared for Them.

Trouble Anticipated at the Approaching Democratic Demonstration,

TO BE HELD NOVEMBER 29TH.

The Police Force Inadequate to Preserve the Peace,

But the Troops Are Equal to Any Emergency.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20, 1876.

It is ascertained authoritatively that the presence of troops here has no reference to influencing certain results, nor to the overawing of well disposed and peaceable citizens. Secret service agents of the Government who are now in Baltimore and New York report that a secret movement of the Democratic roughs of these cities is on foot, and that they will be here in force on the second Wednesday in December, to attend the counting of the electoral votes in the House of Representatives, expecting by their presence and threats to influence the result in their favor. The President does not intend to have the disreputable characters who have so often defeated the better judgment of the representatives of the people in State Legislatures and conventions by their high-handed proceedings step into the same programme by dictating upon the President of the Senate, or to obstruct the performance of his constitutional functions. The element force will be concentrated here to meet this emergency, and the people can rest assured that any attempts at mob rule by the characters alluded to will be met with such swift, summary and decisive punishment that this element of our politics may be quite satisfied that they will be held responsible for their conduct. If necessary the entire sufficient preservation of the peace and more summary dealing with the desperate character alluded to, the President will not hesitate to exercise his authority to declare martial law.

Some days ago the Attorney General called for a conference of the most trusted secret service men, who were dispatched to cities of the North and South, that the exact situation of things amongst the turbulent element of the Democracy could be fully ascertained, and the ringleaders, as they appear here, will be under a vigilant espionage. The presence of the troops here is in anticipation of trouble that may occur during a political demonstration by the Democrats on the twenty-ninth, when a large number of persons will participate from adjoining counties of Maryland and Virginia. It has been shown on several occasions, in troubles between the whites and blacks of Washington, that the police force is inadequate to preserve the peace.

LOUISIANA.

The Beginning of the End—The Returning Board Get Down to Their Work at Last.

NEW ORLEANS, November 20.—The crowd at the State House in the Senate Chamber and its surroundings betokened the approaching session of the Returning Board. In the middle of the apartment were arranged three tables in a circle, one for the Returning Board, the others for the Republican and Democratic committees. The corridors surrounding the rotunda were closed by barricades, guarded by an assistant sergeant-at-arms. A squad of police was stationed in the near vicinity of the Senate chamber, to order up on hand in case of disturbance. Toward noon the Republican and Democratic committees entered the room. Those representing the Republicans were Messrs. Tuttle, Garfield, Sherman, Hale and Stoughton, and for the Democrats appeared Messrs. Trumbull, Palmer, Bigler, G. B. Smith, G. W. Julian and Watson. The Returning Board has determined to exclude during the excessive session all persons except members of the national committees. Counsel will only be called in when their services are needed; that is, where a contest has been filed or accompanies the returns. Counsel will not be allowed to examine the returns when opened, merely to make a memorandum of the packages. The Democratic Committee on Returns will have a room in the neighborhood of the Hall of Representatives, in order to be within easy reach of the Senate Chamber. Each of the national committees are accompanied by a phonographer to report the proceedings of their respective committees. When the board goes into executive session, members of the press will be excluded. The sessions of the board will continue from ten o'clock A. M. to four P. M. until four P. M. The clerks of the board were posted in a room back of the Senate Chamber. Local committees representing the Democratic and Republican parties were present.

The executive session of the board met at 12:30, all the members present. The minutes were read and adopted. Governor Wells stated that a system of rules for the government of the board had been adopted. The rules were read. The board will first take up the parishes in which there are no contests; after disposing of these parishes, the will be taken up in which there are objections. All motions, etc., made by attorneys must be in writing; no oral argument will be allowed. Any candidate or his representative who presents a witness must also present interrogatories. No *ex parte* affidavits are to be received.

Judge Spofford offered a rule as a substitute for the rule for an executive session, to the effect that the sessions of the board should be public, and representatives of each party and the press reporters allowed to be present. Judge Spofford spoke in behalf of his motion.

Governor Wells stated that the board could not accept the amendment; that it had been decided to admit only national committees and their reporters.

In answer to the protest of the Democratic committee, returns was read. Colonel Zacharie filed an additional protest, in behalf of members of Congress.

Governor Wells stated that the name of Dr. Kennedy had been submitted to fill one of the vacancies on the board; that he knew only of one vacancy. The application would be laid over, subject to rule.

Colonel Zacharie gave notice of a protest against the board proceeding until the vacancy was filled.

On motion of Mr. Kenner, the board resolved to take up the returns of parishes, to the canvass and compilation of which there had been no objection.

Colonel Zacharie made an application for the admission of United States supervisors, which was taken under advisement. Colonel Zacharie stated that he had District Attorney Beckwith's opinion on the subject.

The returns of Ascension, Assumption and Avoyelles were sent for, and the board went into executive session.

Judge Spofford, of counsel for the Democrats for Secretary of State and other candidates, asked the adoption of the following effect: That all the proceedings of the board be had in open session, with leave to interested candidates to be present by themselves or counsel, and that a reasonable number of press reporters for each political party be permitted to attend at all times. Judge Spofford urged the adoption of the motion in a short speech, of which the following are extracts. Addressing the President of the board, he said: "You, Mr. President, remember the unparalleled public functions were partly ministerial and partly judicial. The ministerial duties are few and simple; they consist only in the addition and tabulation of votes. There is no call for privacy in applying the rules of arithmetic. In performing all the rest of your duties, the judicial duties, publicity is the appropriate demand. It is essential at every stage of the investigation, in order to insure a just agreement, to adopt this order, so that every whisper in your chamber may be heard to the uttermost extremity of the Union. Thus, and thus only, in my humble judgment, will it be possible for you to reassure a perturbed and anxious country, and to establish through all generations the righteousness of your interlocutary rulings and final award."

Governor Wells overruled the motion. The board also overruled the protest made by the Democratic Committee on Returns on Saturday against the constitutionality of the board and its legal authority to count the electoral vote. The election to fill the vacancy in the board was postponed, and the recommendation submitted by the Democratic committee laid over.

Colonel Zacharie, Chairman of the Democratic Committee on Returns, entered a protest against the board's proceeding to canvass the vote before the vacancy had been filled, there being no Democrat on the board. The United States supervisors were not allowed to be present, or the representatives of the local press.

With a view to regularity and expedition in the discharge of the duties of the returning officers of election, the following rules were adopted for their guidance:

First. Returning officers will meet at twelve o'clock M. each day, Sundays excepted, at the place designated for holding their sessions, unless a different hour or place be designated at adjournment.

Second. Upon meeting, the presiding officer of the board shall order the roll of members called, and if a quorum be present, he shall direct the Secretary to read the minutes of the preceding meeting or meetings, unless the reading thereof be dispensed with. The Secretary shall daily keep an accurate account of the proceedings of the returning officers.

Fourth. The returning officers shall first take up, canvass and compile returns from parishes where no objection is made to the canvass or compilation of the votes cast at every polling place in such parish or parishes, on account of fraud or intimidation or other illegal practices, examining this only to ascertain whether the legal formalities have been complied with in holding the election and making returns to the returning officers.

Fifth. After disposing of parishes as provided in the preceding rule, that then the returning officers take up the parishes in which objection is made to the vote at any or all of the polls in such parish; that they first canvass and compile the votes at polls in such parishes to which no objection is made, and then they shall take up the contested polls in such parish; provided, that if it become necessary to delay the investigation of any such polls on account of the absence of witnesses or other evidence, the same may be continued till a day to be fixed by the returning officers; that the returning officers shall decide at the time they are ready to proceed what parishes they will take up first.

Sixth. That all motions made by candidates or their attorneys or by other persons authorized to appear before the returning officers shall be in writing, and signed; all arguments presented to the returning officers shall be in writing, no oral arguments allowed.

Seventh. The returning officers, if they think it advisable, may go into secret session to consider any motion or argument or proposition which may be presented to them. Any member shall have the right to call for a secret session for the above purposes.

Eighth. When any candidate or his attorney or other person authorized to do so shall present a witness before the returning officers, he shall present interrogatories to be propounded to such witness, which he shall have previously submitted to his opponent to be "crossed," at least twenty-four hours previous with such witness. In the cross interrogatories put before the expiration of that time in the examination of witness, the returning officers may interrogate him upon matters beyond that contained when they think it necessary, but candidates and their attorneys shall not examine witnesses before the returning officers except as above provided.

Ninth. No *ex parte* affidavits or statements shall be received except as a basis to show that such fraud, intimidation or other illegal practice at some poll requires interrogatories, but returns and affidavits authorized by law, made by officers of election or by parties in charge of the polls as required by law, shall be received in evidence *prima facie*.

Tenth. That the evidence for each contested poll in any parish, when concluded, shall be laid aside till all the evidences in from all the contested polls in the several parishes where there are more than one, and after the evidence is all in the returning officers will decide the several contests in secret session, parties or their attorneys to be allowed to submit briefs or written arguments up to the time fixed for the returning officers going into secret session, after which no additional argument to be received unless by special consent.

The board then commenced their canvass of votes, taking up the undisputed parishes in alphabetical order. Three parishes, Ascension, Assumption and Avoyelles, were disposed of, giving about the same vote as shown in the tables made hereafore from the supposed poll lists.

Hon. George W. Julian, who at first declined to serve on the committee of which Governor Palmer is Chairman, because he then expected to return home, has consented to be added to that committee, and will remain here till the pending investigation is concluded.

FLORIDA.

Cogent Reasons Why We Do Not Get Full Returns From the State.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The *Times* furnishes the following document to the agent of the Western Associated Press:

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., November 20, 1876.

To Hon. Zacharia Chandler, Chairman Republican National Committee, Washington, D. C.:

We have been frequently asked to give the figures of the returns of the State as proclaimed by the Republicans. We have declined to do so for the following reasons solely: Official returns have been received from thirty-two counties out of the thirty-nine, and until all are in, we are unwilling that the world should know that like standing of the figures, because of the possibilities of the figures in the Democratic counties still behind being sufficiently changed to alter the result. We do not necessarily impute to any one a design to commit fraud, but it is enough that such a thing is possible and not unknown here or elsewhere, as in the case of the election frauds in the city of New York at the Presidential election of 1868, and the well known Tweed circular in furtherance thereof in 1872. In this State the raising of the county returns in favor of the Democratic State ticket nearly 1,000 votes was discovered at the last moment, and only counteracted by the exhibition of figures which were made to obtain the original precinct returns. We feel entirely justified in refusing to give any information which shall, even in the remotest degree, result in any such fraud possible or desirable. The delay in beginning the canvass arises from three causes:

First. An uncertainty as to whether the Governor alone or the General Board of State Canvassers are the legal canvassing officers of the Presidential vote. The Democrats have asked to be heard on this question, and it is now under consideration.

Second. All the returns are not in, which, it is claimed by many, is a legal prerequisite to the beginning of the canvass, and if it were otherwise, yet for the reasons above stated it would be unwise to begin till the returns are received. Not unfrequently the returns from the remoter counties do not reach Tallahassee for three or four weeks, and the law allows the Secretary of State and Canvassers to wait thirty-five days for them. In some counties the county canvass even is not required to be made until twenty days from the election.

Third, Frauds or irregularities in certain precincts are charged by each side against the other, and it is desirable and proper, if it shall appear that such irregularities are to be gone into, that both parties should have ample time, if they desire it, to procure proofs. By the law the General Canvassing Board is clothed with full powers to reject fraud and irregularities in the several polls. The provision of law is eminently wise and needful in a thinly settled country where elections are sometimes not conducted with that order and regularity so generally observed in older communities. In 1872 the vote of this State would have been given to the Democrat State ticket, had not the General Board of Canvassers, under its judicial powers, corrected the returns. In that instance the canvass was made to show not a Democratic vote of some 400 more than was shown by the original precinct returns. Thomas Bloxam, the Democratic candidate for Governor, received 939 votes, but the returns were made to show that he had received 1,339, while the vote of Hart, his opponent, was reduced from 1,109 to 709. Wells, Republican candidate for Congress, received 1,108 votes, which was altered to 108. This is the county in which a Republican majority of 359 at the last election is claimed to be converted into a Democratic majority of 98 this year. In view of this Democratic fraud so lately attempted and so nearly successful, and of well known frauds everywhere by that party, we think that the Democratic assertions that fraud is contemplated by the Republican members of the State Board of Canvassers or the Governor, should he be legally the canvassing officer, being made as they are without the slightest proof, and in respect to men of honorable character, are wanton and made with no fair or honest purpose, and they should have no weight with just and reasonable men. The power of this board to correct fraud and wrongs is undisputed by any one. They will act openly, and will be subject to the scrutiny of the whole country, and no one can ask anything but that like proceedings shall be based upon such facts as will carry conviction to the impartial, and upon the well settled rules of law and evidence applicable to such cases, and such, we believe, will be the action of the canvassers.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, of New York.
J. M. THORNBURG, of Pennsylvania.
W. E. CHANDLER, of New Hampshire.
EDWARD F. NOYES, of Ohio.
W. H. ROBERTSON, of New York.
D. G. ROLLINS, of New York.
J. P. C. EMMONS, of Florida.
LEW WALLACE, of Indiana.

TALLAHASSEE, November 20.—There is nothing new in the situation in Florida. Everything awaits the coming of the returns. Official returns are received so far from all but nine counties. The count will hardly be commenced this week.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The Commissary and Quartermaster's stores on Bedloe's Island, in this harbor, were destroyed. the building in which they were placed having been burned down.

OMAHA, NEB., November 20.—Fire yesterday destroyed a couple of frame stores on Sixteenth street, near the corner of Webster. Loss and insurance not ascertained. Another fire this morning, on Harrison street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, destroyed a frame dwelling. Insured.

BOSTON, November 20.—The five story brick building on Bridge street, East Cambridge, owned by John Leigton, of Boston, and occupied by John Clark, furniture manufacturer, and Page & Gove, bedstead factory, was burned to-night. Loss on building $70,000; partially insured; loss to occupants $30,000; insurance $7,000.

CASUALTIES.

Two Men Drowned.

NEW YORK, November 20.—A sailboat containing three men capsized in East river this morning, and two men were drowned.

Death from Accidental Shooting.

CLEVELAND, November 20.—J. D. Lawton, aged twenty, an employee of the malt works at Fremont, accidentally shot and killed himself with a revolver to-day, while shooting rats in the basement of the factory.

A Congressman-Elect Sues a Virginia Paper for Libel.

RICHMOND, November 20.—James Jorgensen, Congressman-elect from the Fourth district, to-day entered suit in the Circuit Court of Richmond against the proprietors of the Richmond *Dispatch* for alleged libel, laying his damages at $10,000. The suit is based on an editorial in this morning's *Dispatch* referring to an article in the Petersburg *Index-Appeal*, charging him with embezzling public money while Postmaster of Petersburg.

Alien Kirkpatrick & Co.,

the well known wholesale grocers, flour and seed dealers, No. 271 Liberty street, have a large and carefully selected stock, to which they invite the attention of the trade. Their stock of fine New Orleans molasses is very large and they are selling it at the lowest prices. They are prepared to fill all orders promptly and guarantee quality and prices. City and country merchants having occasion to sort up their stock will do well to call on this firm, take a look at the stock and ascertain prices before making purchases elsewhere.

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MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, November 20.—The mandamus case in connection with the Metcalfe-Frost contest in the Third Congressional district of this city came up before Judge Lindley to-day, but was postponed till to-morrow to allow the lawyers time to prepare answer and arguments.

ST. LOUIS, November 20.—A large indignation meeting was held to-night at National Hall, in the Third Congressional district, which was composed about equally of Republicans and Democrats, and at which the action of the Canvassing Board in counting votes for Mr. Frost, the Democratic candidate for Congress, which evidently were not cast for him, was denounced in unmeasured terms by both Democratic and Republican speakers. Resolutions were adopted to the effect, and demanding that the person who changed the returns should be found out and punished.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, November 20.—The majority in Alabama for the Tilden and Hendricks electors is 34,383.

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1876.

BARON MUNCHAUSEN was a poor fabricator compared with the fabricator of the Tilden electoral table.

THE free traders are moving again. A "National Free Trade Convention" is shortly to be held in Chicago, to which delegates from thirty-one States have already been chosen.

THE election of Governor HAYES is now practically assured. Against this result there remains only howling, threatening bravado. But, as LINCOLN said, "the men who elect a President can inaugurate him;" and they can, and will.

LE GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN should be "counted out" in South Carolina, it will be the result of his past mistaken teaching and conciliatory policy. There is no use, as the Southern phrase goes, in trying to tote with the devil, for he will not tote fair.

A CONVENTION of the clergymen and religious workers of the Northwest will meet in Chicago to-day, to take counsel together under the administration of Mr. MOODY, as to the best methods of advancing the cause of moral and religious truth and conduct among the people. The convention will continue in session three days, and a very large attendance is anticipated.

THAT the State of New York is legitimately Republican is evidenced by the fact that both branches of the Legislature are Republican. The Democratic frauds in that State were perpetrated in order to secure electoral and Gubernatorial votes and hence they were confined to a comparatively few places, such as New York city and other populous centers. Had TILDEN's managers distributed their illegal voters over the State they would have carried everything.

WE LEARN that a strong movement is on foot in Crawford county looking to the appointment of Hon. S. NEWTON PETTIS, of Meadville, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge LOWRIE. This desire to have Judge PETTIS appointed seems to be shared in by many of the most substantial men of both parties in all parts of the district; and should their wishes be complied with, there is little question that the business of that important judicial district would be conducted in an upright, energetic and thoroughly satisfactory manner.

A GENERAL impression prevails that Colorado was admitted into the Union as a State by the present or Forty-Fourth Congress. This is an error. The Chairman of the Committee on Territories in the present House writes to a New York paper that the enabling act for the admission of Colorado was passed by the Forty-third Congress, of which he was also a member. The legislation had in the present Congress was in relation to time of residence of electors and for the purpose of the payment of the expenses of the Constitutional Convention, and in no way affected the question of the admission of the State.

AN IMPORTANT decision under the act of 1874, concerning the compensation of Government informers, has just been rendered by the United States Circuit Court of New York, and confirmed by the Treasury Department, to the effect that such persons are entitled to only one-fourth of the amount recovered by the Government, instead of one-third. This is the first contested case brought under the act of June 22, 1874, which repealed the old Informer and Moiety law, and provided for compensation to be awarded to parties affording valuable assistance to the Government in prosecuting frauds against the revenue laws.

ONE of the participants in the discussions of the National Episcopal Congress held at Boston, last week, maintained that the true way to stop the vice of drunkenness is to treat the inebriate as a lunatic, and to forcibly separate him from his family and detain him, during the pleasure of the State, in an insane asylum. The speaker's zeal altogether outran his knowledge. Forcibly putting a drunkard into a lunatic asylum will not be likely to make him less, but more, a drunkard when he is free. And the families left behind—would they be likely to become saints in the meantime? Drunkenness is a disease that lies deeper than legislation can probe to, and its cure, if reached at all, must be effected by other means than this.

THE New York *Bulletin* of yesterday says, speaking of the condition of trade at the various business centers during the past week:

> The increasing probabilities of an European war are stimulating certain interests, which will be more or less affected by that event, notably provisions and breadstuffs. From Boston to Chicago, and from Chicago to New Orleans, commercial and financial writers all agree that the pending political uncertainty continues to be a serious drawback to the investment of capital; that what transactions are actually taking place are largely to supply requirements, and that the prevailing disposition is to forego future engagements until the Presidential question is definitely settled.

All this, of course, is what might be expected under the circumstances. Fortunately for the country, the indications of such a settlement, through the election of HAYES, are improving every day.

COMMENTING on the gross Democratic intimidation of colored voters practiced in certain of the Southern States, whereby the votes of whole parishes and counties are rendered liable to be thrown out in such a way that the whites will profit by their own wrong, the *Evening Chronicle* thinks the fact—

> Cannot fail to increase the apprehension already existing in the minds of reflecting men, concerning the propriety of extending the suffrage to the uneducated negroes of the South.

Rather, we should say, it cannot fail to quicken the public conscience in relation to the imperative necessity of maintaining those constitutional rights through whose unhindered operation alone can "the uneducated negroes of the South" be expected to progress into better civilization and knowledge, and "rise on stepping stones of their dead selves to higher things." When this nation freed the negroes, it had no alternative but to make them citizens, and when we made them citizens the Constitution left us no alternative but to treat them as white citizens. Dr. BELLOWS, of New York, in a sermon preached a few days ago, put the right rule in an illustrative case. "Right here in this city of New York," he said, "we submit to the choice of officers by the votes of recently naturalized foreigners, ignorant of our institutions," because "there is no escape short of pushing aside constitutional rights." The right of the ignorant native negroes in the South where they have a majority of votes to choose officers is just as firmly imbedded in the Constitution; and the Southern States of this Union, not less those of the North, must learn to endure manfully their part of the disadvantages of equal law and universal suffrage. And if they will not learn it willingly, they must be made to learn it under correction.

JUDGE MCCRARY, of Iowa, an eminent jurist, and during the Forty-third Congress, of which he was a member, Chairman of the House Committee on Elections, has lately published a valuable and exhaustive treatise on the "American Law of Elections." In this work he groups the various adjudications of the courts and other tribunals of this country on the subject of fraud and illegal voting. The true rule in regard to the legality of the votes cast at a given time and place, as derived from these decisions, is laid down by him as follows:

> If the opportunity to vote is given to all alike, and if those who abstain from voting do so of their own fault or negligence, then those who do attend and vote have the right to decide the result; but in a case where those who fail to vote constitute a large proportion of the voting population, and where they did not have the opportunity to vote, there can be no valid election.
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> 1. If the violence and intimidation has been so extensive and general as to render it certain that there has been no fair and free expression by the great body of the electors, then the election must be set aside, notwithstanding the fact that in some of the precincts or counties there was a peaceable and fair election.
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> 2. Where there has been an election, embracing a number of counties or precincts, in which there has been violence and intimidation enough to exclude from the count one or more precincts of voting places, but not enough to destroy the freedom and fairness of the election as a whole, such violence will not invalidate the election nor affect the result of it, unless it be shown affirmatively that but for it the result would have been different.
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> 3. The question in each case must be, Has the great body of the electors had an opportunity to express their choice, through the medium of the ballot, and according to law? and this question must be decided in the light of all the facts and circumstances shown in the evidence. If some of the precincts or voting places are necessarily thrown out of the count because of unlawful disturbance or violence, it will be necessary to determine from the evidence whether their exclusion necessarily destroys the fairness and freedom of the election as a whole.

These rules govern the courts in all litigated cases, and they apply equally to returning boards.

DEMOCRATIC orators and editors never cease talking about the usurpations of the Republican party, the tendency of Republicanism to centralization, the despotism of the present Administration, and the recklessness with which the will of the people is set aside. The Democratic party has a record, and that record shows that when ever a contest was made in behalf of the people—whenever there was a struggle between popular rights on the one hand and class privileges on the other—the misnamed Democratic party always espoused the cause of the few against the many, and has never yet made an honest effort or struck an effective blow in favor of popular sovereignty, freedom and equality. The leaders of that party are blatant now for what they are pleased to term the "will of the majority," and are dreadfully apprehensive lest the Republican party should enslave the nation. A brief review of the record of the Democratic party shows that it is not unreasonable but perfectly natural to impute to that party an entire moral capability and willingness to secure to itself political power regardless of the wishes and will of the people—such a capability and willingness to defraud the people and usurp their power as it is now manifesting in its attempt to seize the Government by fraud, intimidation, violence and murder. Whatever judgment may be formed of the conditions under which the Democratic party came into power, it cannot be questioned that its leaders soon forgot any respect for the will of the people which they may have entertained. It drifted away from the doctrines of JACKSON, made CALHOUN its standard of political ethics, and allied itself wholly with the slave power. The WILMOT proviso was a popular measure, but the Democratic party repudiated it and every man who favored it. The admission of California as a free State was resisted not only against the will of the people of that State, but of a large majority of the whole country. Its admission was delayed that the infamous Fugitive Slave law might be more securely fastened upon the people, three-fourths of whom condemned and detested it. So, too, the Missouri compromise was repealed against the wishes of the people; and an attempt was made to fasten slavery upon the soil of Kansas, in like opposition to the popular will. The frauds and usurpations of the border ruffians were consummated and sustained in Kansas under Democratic rule, and in violation of every principle of Republicanism and popular sovereignty. As "Democracy" ceased to be the "party of the people," if indeed, it was ever entitled to that appellation, the Republican party was organized, but had to endure the administration of the "last of the Bourbons," JAMES BUCHANAN, before it came into power. Although ABRAHAM LINCOLN was fairly and legally elected, the Democratic party—or, at least, the more influential wing of it—refused to submit, and inaugurated the most wicked rebellion in the history of nations. This act was the culminating one in the long list of outrages upon the rights of the majority, and defiance of the legally expressed will of the people. The "war Democrats" abandoned the party at that time, and acting with the Republicans helped to suppress the rebellion and save the country. But it is a lamentable truth that the majority of that party in the North were in full sympathy with the rebels, and did all that they dared do to further their treasonable ends. As a whole, the party was the party of the rebellion; and, in all measures of reorganization after the war, it resisted the extension of the suffrage, opposed the conferring of civil rights, and fought against everything calculated to advance and enlarge human liberty. By boldly and openly setting at defiance the will of a large majority of the legal voters in half a dozen States of the Union, this same party made a desperate and determined effort to seize the Government, at the recent election—and now, since that attempt is sure to fail, the leaders in the conspiracy set up a howl that the "will of the people" is in danger. What a hollow mockery is this, in the face of the facts just recited! The American people cannot be deceived by such noisy clamor, and no amount of shrieking from that quarter can make them believe that the liberties of the people are likely to suffer by reason of Republican success. If, unhappily, the Democracy should gain ascendency by trampling upon popular rights in the South, it will not require even one short term of four years to convince the people that it is the same selfish, illiberal, undemocratic and revolutionary party that it has always been—willing to sacrifice any principle and to trample upon any right that it may gain power.

UNDER the laws of New York the pool purchaser has no standing in court. Gambling is not recognized by law, except as an offense, and it is the opinion of many prominent lawyers of New York city that an injunction from any court restraining the distribution of money placed in the hands of poolholders must be recognized, and that all moneys thus hazarded are subject to the statute cited below:

1 R. S., 662, SECTION 8.—All wagers, bets or stakes made to depend upon any race, or upon any gaming by lot or chance, or upon any lot, chance, casualty or unknown or contingent event whatever, shall be unlawful. All contracts for or on account of any money or property or thing in action so wagered, bet or staked, shall be void,

SEC. 9.—Recovering back.—Any person who shall pay, deliver or deposit any money, property or thing in action, upon the event of any wager or bet herein prohibited, may sue for and recover the same of the winner or person to whom the same shall be paid or delivered, and of the stakeholder or other person in whose hands shall be deposited any such wager, bet or stake, or any part thereof, whether the same shall have been paid over by such stakeholders or not, and whether such wager be lost or not.

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SEC. 15.—Overseers of the Poor to use. —In case the person having such sum or value shall not, within the time aforesaid [three calendar months], in good faith and without collusion, sue for the sum or value so by him lost and paid or delivered, and prosecute such suit to effect without delay, the Overseers of the Poor of the town where the offense was committed may sue for and recover the sum or value so lost and paid, together with treble the sum or value, from the winner thereof, for the benefit of the poor.

SEC. 6—(ch. 214)—Duty of Public Officers.—It shall be the duty of all sheriffs, police officers, coroners, constables, and prosecuting or district attorneys to inform against and prosecute all persons whom they shall have creditable reason to believe are offending against this act, and for refusal so to do they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not more than $500.

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The proposition is made that the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections shall recover the amount of all moneys in the pool-boxes for the benefit of the city of New York. The *Express* terms the city of New York "an extraordinary proposition," but this "an extraordinary proposition," but this "an extraordinary proposition," and this in view of the magnitude of the evil, and in view of its demoralizing effects on the morals of its demoralizing effects on the morals of its demoralizing effects on the morals

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, November 20, 1876.

One of the results of the railway war has been to bring up in the courts a case of some importance to railway stockholders generally. On Tuesday of last week Rufus Hatch and other stockholders, representing $4,000,000 of stock in the Lake Shore Company, made an application to Judge Lawrence, of the New York Supreme Court, asking that an order be issued giving Mr. Hatch and others permission to inspect the transfer books of the company, in order to ascertain the names of the stockholders. Before applying to the court they had sought to inspect the books, but their request had been refused by the transfer agents. They then applied to Mr. William H. Vanderbilt. In their letter to him they say that there is "a serious depreciation of their securities, arising, as we believe, from the ruinous railroad war now being prosecuted in direct violation of the rights and interests of the shareholders," and they claim the right to obtain a list of the stockholders that a movement may be made for co-operating together in some movement to arrest a course of action so suicidal, and which must result in a ruin of the property." Mr. Vanderbilt of course declined to give the permission asked, saying that many of the stockholders did not wish to be known, and referring to the statute.

Failing in this application, Mr. Hatch and his supporters came to the court. The affidavits of Mr. Hatch in support of his request shows so much of the "true inwardness" of this struggle on Mr. Vanderbilt's part that we quote it:

"Mr. Vanderbilt occupies a like position [Vice President] in the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the interests of which corporation (as at present managed) are in conflict with and adverse to those of the Lake Shore road. Mr. Vanderbilt owns nearly two-thirds or seventy per cent. of New York Central stock; he owns but a small interest in the Lake Shore road. The Lake Shore can in no event derive any advantage from maintaining this war, but, on the contrary, it is suffering, and must suffer irreparable damage therefrom. Mr. Vanderbilt, notwithstanding, is carrying the through freight and passengers, transferred from the New York Central, upon the Lake Shore at disproportionate and losing rates in order to encourage and secure the through passengers and freight over the New York Central road at proportionately high rates. The New York Central, by reason of this unequal and unjust discrimination in its favor, receives more than its proportion of the through rates for freight and passengers, while the receipts for the through rates on the Lake Shore are correspondingly diminished. From the profits arising from this unjust division, the New York Central is enabled to maintain and pay its regular eight per cent. annual dividend, but the Lake Shore has been forced to cease to pay more than an occasional nominal dividend."

Mr. Hatch closes by expressing the belief that if furnished with the names of the stockholders, such measures will be taken as will prevent a further depreciation of the property, and force the directors so to manage the company's affairs as to make the stock once more an eight per cent. dividend paying one. The request seems to be an eminently reasonable one, though there is considerable doubt as to the power of the court to order the display of the books. Judge Lawrence, however, issued an order directing the stockholders to show cause to-day, why they should not be compelled to exhibit the books, as requested. If the court takes jurisdiction and grants the application, we shall see a new era in the history of railroad wars, when stockholders will look after the agents who are squandering their property.

—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* has the following interesting reminiscences concerning the times of State bank circulation:

Under the old State bank system the most responsible and often county endorsers were made to scatter the small bank notes far and wide. Many of our active business men will well remember the great reputation the banks of Boston had for vigor and skill and keeping out, and widely scattering the enormous circulation they were carrying in the days and the strength of the Suffolk bank system. At that time bills came quickly home by the way of the great New England central redemption agent in State street, if extraordinary shrewdness was not shown in scattering them in places where they would do the issuing bank the most good by keeping out of the clutches of the old Suffolk. Manufacturers, hotel keepers, and all sorts of consumers of small notes were then given quite long loans without interest upon the simple condition that they should take pay on the small notes and agree to pay them out only in small lots to persons who would scatter them widely.

Once in a while these agreements would be conveniently forgotten, and into the Suffolk in a huge bunch would come five or ten thousand small notes which had been loaned upon the circulation conditions we have described. Quick came the note when the ink was scarcely dry upon the note which had been given for them.

We remember one curious incident connected with this business of forcing a circulation which happened the year of the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. The late defunct Wyalusing Mountain Bank of Lancaster, New Hampshire, loaned a cotton buyer several thousand dollars with the understanding that he would take the small notes of the bank to the far South and scatter them in purchases of cotton. In accordance with this agreement the borrower took himself off to his White Mountain hills to the southern part of Texas where both had the ill luck to be gobbled up by the rebels who chucked the specie into their prison pockets, disgusted because the bills were State bills and not the ever welcome greenbacks, angrily deserted, upon the spot, the whole lot of money.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 20, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	118¼	118¼	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865	110¾	110¾	....	....	....	110¾
5-20's, 1865, new	111¾	111¾	....	....	....	111¾
5-20's, 1867	112¾	112¾	....	....	....	112¾
5-20's, 1868	113¼	113¼	....	....	....	113¼
10-40's, coupons	113¾	113¾	....	....	....	113¾
Currency 6's	123½	123½	....	....	....	123½
New 5's, coupons	112½	112½	....	....	....	112½
Pacific 6's of '95	....	....	....	....	....	....
Central Pacific	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Union Pacific	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Quicksilver	10	10	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Panama	127	....	....	127	....	127
Adams Express	97	....	....	97	....	97
Wells-Fargo Express	95½	....	....	95½	....	95½
American Express	60¾	....	....	60¾	57¾	57¾
United States Ex.	57	....	....	....	....	....
New York Central	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Erie	16	....	....	....	....	....
Erie, preferred	36	....	....	....	....	....
Harlem	125	....	....	....	....	....
Harlem, preferred	133	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Central	42¾	....	....	....	....	....
Panama	133	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois Central	70	....	....	....	....	....
Lake Shore	57	....	....	....	....	....
Cleve. and Pitts.	88½	....	....	....	....	....
Northwestern	35¼	....	....	....	....	....
Northwestern, preferred	58½	....	....	....	....	....
C., C. C. & I.	25	....	....	....	....	....
N. J. Central	93¾	....	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	98¾	....	....	....	....	....
St. Paul	39½	....	....	....	....	....
St. Paul, preferred	79½	....	....	....	....	....
Wabash	10¾	10¾	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
Wabash, preferred	20½	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	119	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
Union Pacific	39	....	....	....	....	....
Marietta	12½	....	....	....	....	....
N. J. Central	93½	....	....	....	93½	93½
Hannibal & St. Jos.	12½	....	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
C., C. & I. C.	67	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ft. Wayne	119	....	....	....	119	119
Carolinas, April	38	....	....	....	....	....
Carolinas, May	38	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	....	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	45¾
Reading	....	....	47¾
United Co.'s of N. J.	....	....	13¾
Phila. Wilm. & Baltim'o	....	....	6¾
Lehigh Valley	49¾	....	....
Allegheny Valley	10¼	....	....
Northern Pacific bonds	....	....	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 109¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 20.—Money 3@5 per cent., closing at 4. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $53,000. Customs receipts $352,000. Clearings $10,590,000. Sterling 482¼@484¼.

GOLD.

Gold quiet but steady throughout the day at 109¾@109¾. Rates paid for carrying were 2@3 per cent. and for borrowing flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds dull but strong. In railroad bonds the transactions were small in the afternoon. The public land grants declined to 100¼; Ohio and Mississippi consolidated sinking funds brought 82, do seconds 43, Toledo and Wabash seconds 18, and St. Louis divisions 72. State bonds quiet at nominal prices. Speculation at the Stock Exchange was impeded somewhat by the storm and offered few features of interest. The coal stocks were moderately weak and made a sharp decline, which was caused by the announcement of the forthcoming sale of 200,000 tons of coal and the probability consequent that there will be a decline in the price. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 70¾ to 68¾, 67¾ and New Jersey Central from 68¼ to 68½, with no material recovery in any instance. Railway dealings in the Lake Shore and Northwestern developed considerable strength, owing to the renewed report that the prospects are very favorable for an early settlement of the railroad war. Reports emanating from semi official sources show the Northwestern Company to be in an exceptionally good financial condition. The net earnings for the six months ending November 30, 1875, were $850,000; for the four months ending September 30, 1876, the net earnings were $31,000 in excess of the first four months of the corresponding half year of 1875; the gross receipts for October, 1876, were over $1,530,000 on all the property, and the net earnings for that month are estimated at $375,000. The company already has in hand over $1,250,000 cash, this being sufficient to pay all interest charges up to and including February 1, 1877, besides paying a dividend on the preferred stock. Illinois Central sold at 71, against 74 at the close last week, but the transactions were small. The fluctuations in other stocks were slight. Transactions to-day aggregated 183,000 shares, of which 42,000 were Lake Shore, 6,000 Northwestern, 5,500 Rock Island, 4,000 St. Paul, 6,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 5,000 Western Union, 24,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 2,300 New Jersey Central and 4,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
West. Union Tel.	71¾	Rock Island	98¾
Quicksilver	10	St. Paul	39½
Do. preferred	15	Do. preferred	81
Pacific Mail	29¾	Toledo & Wabash	8¾
Mariposa	4¾	Do. preferred	19
Do preferred	6¾	Ft. Wayne	120
Adams Express	96	Terre Haute	5¾
Wells-Fargo Ex.	95½	Do. preferred	16
American Express	60¾	Chicago & Alton	97
United States Ex.	57	Do. preferred	105
New York Central	102½	Ohio & Miss. (prf)	28¾
Erie	16	Del. & Lack.	68¾
Do. preferred	36	Atlantic & P. Tel.	13
Harlem	125	Missouri Pacific	34¾
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref.	2
Michigan Central	42¾	Chicago & Alton	3
Panama	133	Burl'g'n & Quincy	111
Illinois Central	70	Hannibal & St. Joe	12
Lake Shore	57	Union Pac. stock	39¼
Cleve. and Pitts.	88½	Central Pac. bonds	109½
Northwestern	35¼	Union Pac. bonds	103¾
Do. preferred	58½	Do. land grants	100¾
C., C. & I.	25	Do. S. F. bonds	99¾
N. J. Central	93¾		

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	118	10-40's, registered	113¾
U. S. 1868	119	10-40's, coupons	114¾
5-20's, 1865, new	112¾	New 4½'s	110¾
5-20's, 1867	116	New 5's	112¾
5-20's, 1868	118	Currency 6's	123½

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	45	Virginia, old	20
Tennessee, new	44¾	Missouri 6's	105
Virginia, new	45		

LONDON, November 20, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, is £115,000. Consols 93 1-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103¾; do 1867, 105¾; do 10 40's 107¾; new 5's 106. Railroad securities—New York Central 106; Erie 9¾; do preferred 19¾.

PARIS, November 20.—Rentes 104 francs 7½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 20.—United States bonds—New 5's 101.

NEW ORLEANS, November 20.—Gold 110¾. Sight exchange on New York ½ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 526.

GENEGAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 20, 1876.

Business was rather moderate to day in nearly all mercantile branches. The unpleasant character of the weather curtailed operations on the part of good many buyers, and restricted the volume of trade to an aggregate rather below the general average. Prices were generally steady and unchanged.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,121	Apples, bbls	119
Corn, bus	1,173	Cheese, lbs	57
Wheat, bus	290	Butter, pkgs	41
Rye, bus	120	Bacon, pcs	241
Oats, bus	2,930	Bacon, lbs	32
Hay, bales	30	Potatoes, bus	60

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market is steady showing some firmness, under the influence of light receipts. Wheat is firm and in fair demand but quotably unchanged. We quote prime Ohio and Pennsylvania red at 95@96 ₱ bushel; amber at 90@95 ₱ bushel. Corn is rather quiet with a firm feeling and fair demand for old shelled. We quote shelled at 58@59c for high-mixed; 57@58c for low-mixed. Ear is nominal at 54@56c for prime yellow; 50@52c for mixed; new ear corn is in large supply and easy at 40@42c ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet and steady, the receipts being proportionately larger than of other grain. Prices are quoted white at 37@38c per bushel; mixed 35@36c. Rye is in better supply and easier at 70@73c. Barley is in liberal supply and unchanged. We quote 55@61 60 for good to prime spring; prime fall at 1 90@1 95. Jobbing sales are made at the general advance.

FLOUR—The demand is steady but the market shows no prominent characteristics. Values are unchanged and trade moderately active. Local millers quote their superfine rates as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 75@7 00; prime red wheat do $6 25@6 50; Graham in sacks 25c less per barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are steady as follows: Dealers of red winter wheat flour $6 50@7 75; white wheat $7 25@7 50; Minnesota is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $7 50@8 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; Indiana, fancy, $7 50@8 00; Cincinnati, family bushel; ontmeal $6 75 ₱ barrel; kegs $5 75; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ₱ barrel.

HAY—The market continues dull and unchanged. We quote loose from wagon at $12 00@15 00 ₱ ton. Baled from $14 00@15 00 as to quality and condition. From store the usual advance is obtained.

MILL FEED—In moderate supply. The rates current are: Bran $12 00@13 00 ₱ ton; middlings $20 00@22 00; second middlings and shipstuff $15 00@17 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There is still a large volume of receipts and the demand is moderate. Prices are depressed and show no change whatever. We note sales in a jobbing way at $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

BEESWAX—Is in fair demand at 30@33c ₱ lb.

BEANS—The supply is light with an active demand and firm feeling. We quote at $1 90 @2 25 per bushel for navy.

BROOM CORN—Supplies are liberal and the market is easy. The rates current are the same as those ruling for some weeks past. We quote choice hurl at 6@7c, as to quality; brush that will work up 3@5½c; medium green and red-tipped 2@3½c; inferior not wanted at any price; crooked in fair demand at 1½@2c, and 50c off from the prices given, according to quality.

BUTTER—The market for choice grades still remains steadily unsettled by the large quantities we are readily told at full rates. Low grades are dull and weak, under a large supply. We quote prime to choice solid packed 15@18c; do roll 18@20c; choice dairy rolls 22@25c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is rather active and steady. We quote at $3 75@4 00 per cwt. for prime quality.

CHEESE—Shows no decided alteration but the general tendency of the market is toward ease. We quote prime September Ohio factory at 13@13½c; round lots; jobbing at 13¾@14c. New York Goshen rates at 15½@16c in round lots; 14@14½c in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Are coming in freely and the market is easy. Prices current at $8 00@10 00 ₱ barrel; $3 25@3 50 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—Is in moderate demand and steady. Prices range from $4 00@5 00 per barrel for common; $4 50@5 00 for extra choice.

DRIED FRUIT—The supply is large and the market is easy at unchanged prices. We quote dried apples nominal at 4½@5c ₱ lb for prime, and 6c for choice; peaches 6@7c.

EGGS—The supply is moderate and the market is steady and unchanged. Prices are firm at 20@22c ₱ dozen, packed as is large supply and quoted at 20@22c.

FEATHERS—Prices quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

GAME—In fair supply and moderate demand. Quotations are as follows: Venison saddles 10@12c per lb; do hams 18@20c per lb; whole deer 10@12c per lb; rabbits $1 00 per dozen. Pheasants $3 00 per dozen. Prairie fowl $4 50 per dozen. Rabbits $3@4 00 per pair. HONEY—We have yet a fair trade demand for new California at 22@23c ₱ lb; domestic 20@22c.

NUTS—Are in good supply. We quote chestnuts at $3 50 ₱ bushel; walnuts 90c ₱ bushel; hickory nuts $1 00 ₱ bushel; shellbarks $1 25@1 50.

ONIONS—Are easy at $2 00@2 25 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—The demand is moderately active and prices are steady with a good supply. We quote live chickens by the coop at 5@5½c ₱ lb; dressed 13@14c ₱ lb. Ducks 50@60c ₱ pair. Turkeys 75@80c each; dressed 15@16c ₱ lb. Ducks 50@60c ₱ pair.

POTATOES—The demand is moderate from store while there is nothing done on track sales. Small to low lots from store there is a fair demand for prime stock and prices are steady and unchanged at 75@80c ₱ bushel for prime peach blows; lower grades 65@70c; Jersey sweets $4 50@5 00; Baltimore $3 50@4 00. Peerless.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16@18c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

Provisions.

The market for the leading staples of hog products continues quiet and steady. The demand is limited to requirements for immediate use and prices are unchanged. Receipts are light.

BACON—The market is steady. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 8c ₱ pound; short rib sides 10¼c; clear sides 10½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were lower at 14¼c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 15½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9¼c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $8 50.

LARD—Demand fair and market firm. We quote refined lard in tierces 11¼c ₱ lb; in half barrels 12c ₱ lb; in buckets 12¼c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 14c ₱ lb; in 5-lb caddies 13¾ ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 14c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 13½c ₱ lb; in 2-lb pails 12½c ₱ lb. Leaf lard prime at 12c ₱ gallon.

LARD OIL—The market is quiet. We quote best make of extra at 95c per gallon; current makes of extra at 85@90c; No. 1 at 75@80c; No. 2 at 60c; miners' oil, white winter, 60@62½; yellow winter, 55@57c.

MESS PORK—Continues steady at $18 00@18 50 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 9@9¼c ₱ lb; country do 7½@8c ₱ lb; rough 5¼@6c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

A steady but rather limited business was done by the leading grocery houses. The continued firmness in sugars is still the most prominent features of the trade, some houses having made a fractional advance in quotations to day, but the general market remains as quoted below. Prices current of other staples are steady and unchanged, as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Sugars.	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	22 c	Standard A	12 @12¼ c
Choice Rio	22 c	Do. extra C	11½@11¾ c
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C—fine	11¼@11½ c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—prime	10¾@11 c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	10 @10¾ c
Java	30 c	Franklin	9 10½@10¾ c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	9¾@10¼ c
Rio, in papers	25 @26c	Cut Loaf	14 @14½ c
Java, in papers	30 @32c	Crushed	13½@13¾ c
Rio	21 c	Powdered	13 c
Java, in papers	31 c	Granulated	13 c
Java, in bulk	29 c	Confectioners' A	12¾ c
Teas.		Strictly Ch. N. O.	55@60c
YoungHyson	35@50 c	Prime	45@50c
Gunpowder	35@50 c	Good	35@35c
Imperial	30@35 c	Choice, new crop	
Japan	30@35 c	N. O.	30@32c
Oolong	25@50 c	Syrups.	
Fancy do	1 00	Sx. white drips	64@65c
Souchong	50@60 c	Sugar drips	55@60c
Soaps.		Lower grades	25@45c
Irish soap, ₱ box	4 00	Spices.	₱ lb
S. S. Stars, ₱ box	5 75	Pearl	31½@32c
Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75	Silver gloss	9¼c
Gold do	5 25	Germania	9@10c
Extra olive do	5 00	Spices (whole.)	
Do. N. Y. City	4 50	Cloves	45 c
German mottled	5@7c	Allspice	17 c
California, ₱ box	4 00	Cassia	32@35 c
Sodas.		Nutmegs	1 15
Bi-carb, in kegs	4½@5c	Pepper	18 c
Bi-carb, in ½ pkgs	5c	Starches.	
Bi-carb, in 1-lb papers	5½c	Choice Carlin	6½@7 c
Candles.		Patna	7 @7½c
Star, full wt	16 c	Rangoon	7 c
Stearine	11@13 c	Louisiana	6 c
Mould	10@16½c		

FISH—The market is moderately active with fair trade and unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$27 00	Split Labrador do	$6 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Fish, h'f-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Herring, do	2 25
Extra No. 1 large	12 00	Lge Georges cod-fish	6
No. 2 medium	11 50	Medium Georges	5¼
Large No. 3	11 00	Small Georges	4½
No. 3 medium	9 00	Halibut, ₱ lb	12c
Whitefish, h'f-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₱ bx	35
Lake Trout, do	5 00	Scaled herring do	25

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a moderate trade. We quote as follows: Raisins—layers, new per box, $2 40; London layers, $3 25; Valentias new, 11c ₱ lb; Dates 8@8½c ₱ lb. Currants 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes 6½c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 55c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts 37c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 22c. Sicily filberts nuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Brazil nuts 10c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@12c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo ₱ box $5 75. Oranges—Florida $3 50 ₱ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans per doz, $2 25; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $2 75; gooseberries do $1 35; pineapples do, $2 25; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $2 00; pickles, bbls, $6 50; half-bbls, $3 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Union Drove Yards, Allegheny City

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 20, 1876.

The general aspect of the cattle trade at Allegheny this morning is slow and not very satisfactory. The attendance of butchers was rather below the average, and while the offerings of stock were not heavy, sales were slow and buyers disposed to be very discriminating before purchasing. At noon there was considerable stock in the pens, a portion of which will have to go to the drovers' yards. Notwithstanding these unfavorable circumstances, there was not much change from the prices of last week, except in hogs, which were about 25c lower.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle by rail were 297 head and those driven in from the adjacent counties swelled the offerings to about 600 head against a total of 445 head last week. The quality of the stock offered was generally very common. Good to prime cattle were scarce, and in some demand at steady last week's rates. Common were rather in excess of requirements and proved dull and slow of sale, butchers generally refusing to pay the inside rates of the dealers. Toward noon prices on the lower grades were shaded slightly, and the bulk of the common and medium stock was worked off, although some were left unsold at the close of the market. We quote as follows: Prime to choice butchers' cattle.....4 50@5 25 Medium to choice butchers' cattle..4 00@4 50 Common butchers' cattle.....3 50@3 75 Bulls, stags and cows.....2 50@3 25 Milch cows, as to quality, per head..25 00@70 00

HOGS.

The receipts by rail were three parts of cars, and the local stock offered did not make a very heavy show. The quality of the offerings was weak and the market closed 15@20c below last week. There was a fair demand for prime smooth hogs, and nearly all Garfield's offerings disposed of by noon, yet there was a good deal of chaffering. We quote as follows: Extra range of the market, but one or two sales of fancy hogs were made at 5 25@5 30c above these rates. The market rates were as follows: Prime smooth tops.....4 85@5 00 Medium to good hogs.....4 75@4 85 Roughs and common stock.....4 50@4 60

SHEEP

The sheep market was slow and dragging without much change in rates, and closed with a little depression in inferior stock. The supply was light, only about 1,600 head arriving by rail and the entire offerings more exceeding the demand. But the supply seemed fully equal to the demand and the market closed weak, with about last week's rates, leaving some lots unsold at noon. Lambs sold slowly at steady last week's rates. We quote:

Prime sheep.....4 00@5 00 Inferior to common sheep.....3 00@3 50 Lambs.....2 25@3 75

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

NO very much was to be seen at East Liberty to day on which to base a market. No transactions of any moment were reported in cattle. There were some receipts, but they footed up rather light. Although the yards were not made up to-morrow. Any quotations would be merely a nominal repetition of last week's. There was some good stock offered, though the market showed no special activity. Fair chances were made in a slow sort of way at about former prices, while, as a matter of course, are about the same as Chicago rates. This is likely to check shipments, and the receipts are by no means excessive. Primo Philadelphias sold at $5 70@5 85; Yorkers $5 25@5 70; roughs $4 50@5 00. Receipts were rather moderate.

Sheep were not offered to any extent, and as there was no market we need to base a report we will not attempt to make any.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, November 20.—Beeves—Receipts yesterday and to-day 5,750 head, making 11,760 head for the week, against 8,350 head last week. A large supply of Canadian stock co-operated to depress prices and the market ruled dull and closed weak at a reduction from Friday last equal to 1c. Poor to common and medium grades suffering the most. Texans and Cherokees sold at a nominal extreme range for common to extra native steers and oxen $7 75@10 75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 8,780 head, making 28,570 head for the week, against 29,030

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 25, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 20, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Miles P hour	Weath.
7 A.M..	29.739	44	84	N. E.	8	Cloudy
2 P.M..	29.715	46	81	S. W.	7	Lt. rain
9 P.M..	29.853	46	81	S.	5	Cloudy

Mean barometer...29.767 Highest thermom. 48
Mean thermom.... 45.5 Lowest thermom.. 43
Rainfall.....0.11

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY,
November 20, 1876, 10:48 P. M.

Cairo, Ill.—Ther. 42; S. E.; clear.
Cincinnati, O.—Ther. 49; S. W.; cloudy.
Davenport, Ia.—Ther. 34; S. E.; fair.
Denver, Col.—Ther. 43; E.; clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Ther. 46; S. W.; cloudy.
Keokuk, Ia.—Ther. 38; S. E.; clear.
Leavenworth, Kan.—Ther. 42; N. W.; clear.
Louisville.—Ther. 41; S. W.; cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.—Ther. 45; S. E.; clear.
Nashville, Tenn.—Ther. 38; S.; cloudy.
Omaha, Neb.—Ther. 36; N. W.; light snow.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Ther. 46; N. W.; cloudy.
Portland, Oregon.—Ther. 44; cloudy.
Salt Lake City, U. T.—Ther. 37; N. W.; fair.
San Diego, Cal.—Ther. 49; cloudy.
San Francisco, Cal.—Ther. 56; W.; clear.
Shreveport, La.—Ther. 55; S.; clear.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ther. 39; S.; clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.—Ther. 49; S.; clear.
Virginia City, Mont.—Ther. 28; S. W.; cloudy.

Asthma, or Difficulty of Breathing.
is promptly remedied by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. MWF*

Horse Stealing.
Justice of the Peace Headly, of Ross township, yesterday committed John Poling to jail for trial on the charge of horse stealing. John Stump, who resides on the Pennsylvania road, lost a valuable horse last Saturday night or Sunday morning, and he alleges that he has reason to believe that Poling is the person who stole the animal.

Narrow Escape from Drowning.
On Saturday evening as the towboat N. J. Bigley, upward bound, was passing Deadman's Island, George Schoupp, a deckhand, fell overboard. The night being very dark Schouff was not missed, and the boat went on, leaving him to take care of himself as best he might. His cries attracted Mr. Sharp Bailey, the ferryman at Shousetown, who put out in a skiff and rescued the drowning man.

Obituary.
Mr. Jesse B. Mellor, uncle of Mr. Charles C. Mellor, died on Saturday afternoon at his late residence, Second avenue. Mr. Mellor was formerly in the insurance business, but was latterly connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company, as an operator, having charge of the branch office in the Monongahela House. He had been a sufferer for some time from consumption, which ended in death as stated. He had many friends, who will regret to hear of his demise.

The North Carolinians.
Several weeks ago we were visited by a band of slave singers combining cabin scenes and sketches in their performances. Their entertainments were very enjoyable. They have been induced to return and give a series of entertainments for the benefit of the Young Men's Home or Bethel, one of the most charitable institutions in the city. They will appear in the Academy of Music on Monday evening, November 27. Tickets sold by committees or at Hale's music store.

Young Men's Temperance Union.
The members of this union are working earnestly, actively and quietly. They have a regular meeting this evening in the Western University on Diamond street, corner of Ross street. The business this evening is important and of interest to every member. Young men desirous of becoming members will be made welcome. They expect to have an eminent man with them to plead the cause of temperance in our city, in the course of a few weeks.

Sabbath School Entertainment.
On Thursday and Friday evenings next entertainments will be given by the pupils of the Sixth Presbyterian Sabbath School, at the church, corner of Franklin and Townsend streets. The object is to raise funds for the benefit of the school. Music, stationary, &c., are the attractions offered. Mr. Robert Alexander, a gentleman of taste and considerable experience in such matters, has charge of the affair. An excellent programme is promised, and the admission he has been fixed at twenty-five and fifteen cents. The doors will open at 7 o'clock.

A Man Run Over.
A sad accident occurred at Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., yesterday forenoon. As a freight train was passing, Reuben Reynolds, of Freedom, Pa., was walking along the track and attempted to get on the locomotive, but failed and had one of his feet ground to a jelly by the wheels of the cars. He was supposed to be under the influence of liquor. He is a coal digger by occupation, thirty-five years old and unmarried. The injured man was carried into the freight depot at Rochester, and his wounds were dressed by Dr. McConnell, one of the railroad physicians, residing at New Brighton. It was feared that the unfortunate man was internally injured.

Grier's Disclosures.
The statement that S. Schoyer, Esq., had obtained from Bob Grier, late Nation Trust cashier, an affidavit exonerating the directors of the defunct institution from all blame in the matter of the disappearance of the money and implicating a prominent politician in the embezzlement, has given rise to much speculation as to who the individual is. Mr. S. was visited by a reporter yesterday with a view to the clearing up of the mystery surrounding the case, when the attorney stated that the disclosures of Mr. Grier would not be made public until a pardon has been granted the absconding bank officer.

A Murder Case Decided.
The Supreme Court rendered a decision yesterday in the case of William Green, the colored murderer of Mansfield, who was convicted of murder in the first degree in killing his step-brother, Marshall. Green's counsel claimed that murder in the first degree had not been made out, but Chief Justice Agnew, who delivered the opinion of the court, says that "upon a careful examination of the evidence in the case, we find that all the ingredients necessary to constitute murder in the first degree were proved to exist."
The judgment of the lower court is affirmed, and the unhappy man will doubtless be executed.

Scaffolding Accident.
An accident of a serious nature occurred at the Keystone Bridge Works yesterday afternoon. Five men were precipitated from a scaffolding some thirty feet to the ground, and all were more or less injured. M. McNeal suffered the breaking of several ribs, while his back was severely injured. John Kennedy had a leg broken at the ankle, while James Stewart and J. Miller, with two others, were badly bruised about the body, but did not suffer the breaking of any bones. The injured men were promptly rendered medical aid and every care, and were taken to their several homes. It is thought that no fatality will result.

The Evangelists.
The meetings at Fourth Avenue Church were well attended last evening, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The sermon was upon "The Great Salvation" and characterized with even deeper feeling than ever. Dr. Pearson spoke of a number of letters he had received from pastors and members of neighboring churches expressing their sympathy for and interest in the work so auspiciously begun in Pittsburgh. The tidal wave had reached Meadville and Dr. Young responded with words of cheer. There were a large number of new applicants for prayers of the church. The young men of the congregation held a prayer meeting after the congregation was dismissed.
The Ministers' conference was turned into a prayer meeting yesterday morning.

Probable Drowning.
Two men named James Russell and T. Davidson, and another whose name was not ascertained, started across the Ohio river in a skiff, at Glendale, Saturday night, and when about the middle of the stream they got into the waves of the towboat Bigley, which was coming up the river, and their skiff was capsized. Davidson held on to the skiff and floated down to Shousetown, where he was rescued by Mr. Sharp Bailey, the ferryman, who had performed a like service for another unfortunate person a few hours before, an account of which is given elsewhere. The two men who were with Davidson have not been heard from, and it is presumed they were drowned. The three men were in the employ of Mr. Robert Phillips of Neville Island.

The Temperance Alliance.
The Temperance Alliance met yesterday. Mrs. Allen, Chairman of the committee appointed to draft resolutions relative to the death of Mrs. Moreland, presented a report, which was adopted.
Mr. Turner, Chairman of the Committee to Secure Memberships and Collect Dues, reported that books and copies of the by-laws are now ready for distribution. Heretofore there was no charge for membership, but now an admission fee of one dollar is asked. Under this new rule thirty persons have been admitted and paid their membership since the 23d of October.
As an incentive to Mr. Turner to increase the membership, it was decided to allow him to retain for his services all dues collected, provided they do not reach over seventy-five dollars a month. If the sum overtops that the balance will go into the treasury.
Adjourned.

BANKERS AND BANK CLERKS.

Their Mutual Benefit Association—Annual Meeting Last Night—Reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Bankers and Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association, of this city, occurred last night at the Chamber of Commerce.
The President, William N. Riddle, Esq., presented his annual report, which we condense as follows:
After a brief introductory paragraph the President comes down to business, by stating that the balance of cash on hand is $1,783 07, a gain of $253 09 in the year. There has been paid losses by death $1,000, the only other expense being for stationery, and this expenditure being almost cancelled by the interest received from the account.
The Corresponding Secretary's report will show an active membership of 110, a gain of six since last report. There has also been added to the list of honorary members John Harper, Esq., President Bank of Pittsburgh; Samuel Severance, Esq., Penn Bank, and Richard Hays, Esq., President Iron City National Bank, increasing the honorary membership to ten. Two members died during the past year, viz.: James W. Davitt, Cashier Central Bank, and W. J. McEwen, Bookkeeper First National Bank, these being the only deaths since organization; in each case the $500, as prescribed in the Constitution, was paid at once to the family of the deceased.
There are now members in the Dun & Co. for donations, and to the Fifth National Bank and Chamber of Commerce for use of rooms for holding meetings without charge. Robert Wardrop, Esq., Treasurer of the Association, is complimented for his labor and prompt attention to his duties in collecting and keeping the accounts.
The Secretary closes his report in the following words:
"The pecuniary benefits and social advantages of our society have been so often stated, that it is unnecessary to name them here. The cost of membership is within the reach of all, and with the losses of the year the cost has only been eighty-three cents per month to each member of the age of thirty. Beforeour next anniversary we hope to make a personal appeal to each clerk, president, cashier and all employees, and further to call upon banks and banking institutions, for assistance in the way of donations, both being based upon the hope of success in carrying out the original principle of procuring at an early day a reading room and library of books relating to finances and other interesting subjects, making for the association a place for holding business and social meetings.
"Thus at the end of the third year of this organization, a year noted for the dullness in all branches of trade, its excitement in political contests, we have an increased fund and membership, with universal peace and harmony prevailing in every part of the association and we have reason to congratulate ourselves that the success that has thus far attended you in the forming of an association, self-sustaining, one that has for its foundation, 'charity to all;' and with this as your standard, you have drawn within your lines several prominent presidents and directors, who, by their aid, their names and their influence, lend you a helping hand. Further you have the expressed sympathy of every kindred association in the country and their best wishes for your prosperity. By continuing to help those who are in need, you will also have the sympathy of every good citizen in the community; therefore let us enter upon our fourth year with renewed vigor, with all diligence, using every honest endeavor to draw within our circle every one eligible to membership, until our list shall have reached three hundred, then by the united efforts of all, you will be able to accomplish the good originally intended."
The report of the Secretary, Mr. L. Halsey Williams, and that of Treasurer Wardrop, were next read and approved. The substance of these reports is stated by the President.
The following officers were elected for 1877:
President—William N. Riddle; Vice President—W. H. Denniston; Recording Secretary—John T. Woods. Cor. Secretary—Chas. G. Milnor. Treasurer—Robt Wardrop.
Directors—S. George, Jr., D. O. Barr, E. R. Kramer, W. R. Thompson, Oliver Lemon, A. R. Girty, A. M. Cameron, E. P. Young, W. D. Bell, H. P. Meeds, George L. Walter and Halsey Williams.
Trustees—J. R. McCune, Charles W. Batchelor, John D. Scully, Geo. K. Duncan, W. W. Young, Jacob H. Walter, W. McCandless, J. J. Donnell, J. A. Harper, A. M. Brown.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Officers and Board of Directors—What is Needed.

Complaint has frequently been made that the City of Pittsburgh, a great manufacturing center, failed to provide for such a collection of statistics as should show her position and importance to the world. Numerous efforts were made in years passed to establish a Board of Trade through which such statistics might be obtained and through which the city's general business interests might be advocated and advanced. The boards established heretofore were not wanting in money or in the strength of membership to make success, although they died out and disappeared.
There were other causes for their failure the principal one, was simply a want of attention on the part of members and especially of the officers. The present organization known as the Chamber of Commerce contains in its membership, we believe, a larger portion of the manufacturers and business men of the city than any of its predecessors. Indeed we have reason to know that merchants and business men generally, heartily concur in the object of the Association, and cheerfully pay their dues but yet there is a want of life in it. The want is as heretofore, attention. No business will thrive without attention, and so with our Chamber of Commerce. The officers and members of the Board of Directors number twenty-seven, and they are among our foremost business men. It is true the Board have as yet had but little business of importance to transact, but if all would attend and bring up their wants, state their grievances, make suggestions and act together upon all reports that may be sent in, they would make business, and the meetings would become interesting and important. We give below a list of the officers and and members, hoping that this note, in the interest of the business of Pittsburgh, may serve to stir them up to active duty. We may add that the Board *should*, under its rules, meet every Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock:
President.—Thomas M. Howe.
Vice Presidents.—W. J. Dravo, Wm. McCreery, T. J. Stockdale, Mark Watson, J. K. Moorhead, H. W. Oliver, Jr., J. S. Slagle.
Directors.—A. M. Marshall, Capt. R. C. Gray, J. D. Wells, Edward Gregg, C. Meyran, J. G. Siebeneck, Simon Beymer, Dr. D. Hostetter, Geo. A. Kelly, T. Brent Sweetman, G. W. Hillman, Asa Carpenter, Wm. Frew, D. Wallace, S. S. Marvin, M. F. Herron, A. Kirk.

THE MAGEE-M'CARTHY CASE

The Supreme Court Decides the Election Legal.

Chief Justice Agnew yesterday rendered the following decision in the Mayoralty case:
The only change made by the 3rd section of 8th article of the new Constitution as to cities is to substitute a fixed day for the charter elections of all cities. It reads: "All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February." No year is fixed, and no time for the commencement of its operation. It is therefore only a question of the application of the constitutional provision to each particular charter as the question arises. In the city of Pittsburgh the charter election was fixed for the first Tuesday of December in each year, when the Constitution was adopted and took effect. The term of office was made to begin on the first day of February following. In applying the constitutional provision of the city charter, it would not be proper to make the election take place two weeks after the term of office was to begin. The Constitution therefore merely set back the time of the election from December to February in the same year. If legislation is needed to make the time of the commencement of office of any city begin more nearly to the time of elections, it must be provided; but it would be improper as a mere matter of application of the constitutional provision to existing and various charters to so apply it as virtually to cut off a part of the term. This is the only question worthy of notice.
Judgment affirmed with costs to be paid by the priests relator.

Hints about Furnaces and Heaters.
Now is the time to have your furnaces heaters, pipes and heating appliances put in thorough order. Don't wait until colder weather hurries everybody to have their work done. In a rush the work is likely to be poorly done for want of time. Don't use a furnace or heater without stone or brick lining next to the fire, thus preventing burning; scorched heat is the cause of headache, sickness and general debility. A large evaporating surface of water on a furnace is an actual necessity to keep the atmosphere in proper condition for health. Large galvanized pans put in the air chamber will evaporate many gallons of water daily, thus showing their necessity. Don't fail to put them in.

Allegheny Death Rate.
Following is a synopsis of the report of Dr. W. H. Cole, City Physician, for the week ending last Saturday, showing fourteen deaths during that period from the following causes: Cirrhosis of liver, 1; consumption, 1; croup, 1; clampsia, 1; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 2; dilatation of heart, 1; valvular disease of heart, 1; septic-hemia, 1; sanallpox, 1; varioloid, 1. Of that number, 7 were males and 7 females, 1 married, 12 single and one widow.

THE manufacturers of the South Side report business as unusually dull ever since the election. Previous to that time trade has been up to the average, but since the closing of the Centennial Exhibition the demand from the West and South has fallen off very perceptibly.

NATIONAL BANK CASE.

Saving Money Upon Mortgages, etc.

Justice Paxson, of the Supreme Court, rendered an important opinion, yesterday, in the case of Robert Woods, plaintiff in error, vs. the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh.
In the early part of 1870 the People's National Bank discounted for R. L. McAboy three notes, amounting to $7,000, which were endorsed by Robert Woods. The bank had also loaned to Mr. McAboy $5,055, taking his own unendorsed note. These notes were renewed several times, until about August, 1870, when Mr. McAboy applied to the bank for a loan of $8,000. The bank agreed, provided he secure by mortgage the four notes above, including enough to cover the $8,000 loan, to find him the additional amount, taking his own unendorsed notes for $4,000 each. Accordingly, about the 1st of September, 1870, Mr. McAboy gave the bank a mortgage on his wife's property, the same being her separate estate, for $40,000, conditioned for the payment of $20,000, and the same was placed on record. On the 8th of September, seven days after the mortgage was recorded, the bank placed $8,000 to Mr. McAboy's credit, and he delivered then the two notes for $4,000 each. None of the notes having been paid, proceedings were commenced by the bank to foreclose the mortgage. The property was sold for $13,616 66, and the bank subsequently sued Robert Woods, the indorser, on his three notes. The case was tried in the Common Pleas No. 1, and was defended on the ground that the bank could only take the mortgage for the three notes, and the $5,055 McAboy note; that it was bound to apply the proceeds of the Sheriff's sale to their discharge, and that the proceeds could not be applied to the liquidation of the $8,000 loan, because that was not a pre-existing debt as provided for by act of Congress.
A verdict was recovered against Robert Woods, when the case was taken to the Supreme Court and argued a few weeks ago by Mr. John H. Hampton, Esq., for Mr. Woods, and M. W. Acheson, Esq., for the bank. Following is the opinion reversing the judgment of the court below:
"It was held in Fowler vs. Scully (22, P. F. Smith, 456) that the loaning of money by a national bank upon mortgage or other real estate security, is *ultra vires* and forbidden by the act of Congress. This, of course, does not apply to the case where a bank has in good faith taken a mortgage by way of security for a previously existing debt. Such case comes within one of the express exceptions of the act of Congress. It follows, therefore, that in so far as the mortgage of Mrs. McAboy to the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh was given to secure money thereafter to be loaned to her husband, it was *ultra vires*. It is manifest from the evidence that the loan of $8,000 to Mr. McAboy on or about the 8th of September, 1870, was upon the faith of the mortgage. As to the loan, the mortgage was void. It was without any legal consideration to the indebtedness of Mr. McAboy to the bank existing prior to its execution, amounting to about twelve thousand and fifty-five dollars. The $2,000 on which he bank held the indorsements of the plaintiff in error. His contention is that he bank was bound to apply the money received from the Sheriff's sale of the mortgaged premises to the notes held by it at he time the mortgage was given. In his we think he is right. As the indorser of Mr. McAboy's notes held by the bank, he had a right to call upon the latter to apply the money to the payment of the notes for which alone the mortgage was legally held as security. The latter has no right to apply he proceeds thereof to the two unsecured notes of $4,000 each. Under the authority of Fowler vs. Scully, Mr. McAboy could have objected to such appropriation. Whatever he might have done in this respect, the plaintiff in error, as his indorser, may do also.
From what has been said, it will be seen that both the assignments of error are sustained. The judgment is reversed and a *venire facias de novo* awarded.

COURT PROCEEDINGS

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew, and Justice Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward.

Decisions were rendered in the following cases:
Samuel Lindsay vs. John Lindsay; error to the Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Agnew.
Jerome S. Bennett vs. Robert King; error to the Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed by Chief Justice Agnew.
A. H. Rowand, Jr., vs. John Clark; error to the Common Pleas No. 2. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Agnew.
John M. Kirkpatrick for use, vs. John D. Scully; error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Agnew.
Isaac Crouse and wife vs. H. S. McKee; error to the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Agnew.
Lucian Little *et al.*, vs. the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad: error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Agnew.
R. G. Law *et al.* vs. Tobias Kennedy *et al*; error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Order affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.
Columbus Vandevort & Co. vs. Patterson & Hodgson, contractors; error to the Common Pleas Court No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed by the Chief Justice.
Henry Rosenbach vs. the Common Wealth; error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Agnew.
William Dean vs. J. B. Sneathen; error o the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.
Moses Clark vs. Bernard Grimes; error o the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed by Chief Justice Agnew.
Eugene McGary vs. A. J. Pentecost; error o the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice Agnew.
In the matter of the division of Plum township, a *certiorari* to the Quarter Sessions Court of Allegheny county. Order reversed and proceedings quashed. Opinion by Justice Sharswood.
Robert Woods vs. the Peoples' National Bank of Pittsburgh. Judgment reversed, and a new trial awarded. Opinion by Justice Paxson. (See opinion elsewhere.)
Christopher Magee vs. W. C. McCarthy; error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.
William Green vs. the Commonwealth; error to the Court of Over and Terminer of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

THE CASE OF MYERS.

The case of Myers, convicted of the murder of August Dorn, on Third avenue, killing him with a hot poker, was argued by Mr. Reardon for the prisoner and District Attorney Montooth for the Commonwealth. The main question in the argument was whether the evidence justified a verdict higher than the second degree. Some stress was also put upon the fact that one of the jurors was not a citizen but was naturalized afterward.
The Erie and Crawford district cases were then taken up.
Trout's appeal from the Common Pleas of Mercer county. Argued by Magoffin for plaintiff in error, and Mann contra.
Anes *et al.* vs. Ruggles; error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by Sherman for plaintiff in error, and S. T. Neill contra.
Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.
Charles Kimball, a minor, by his father, vs. David Hutchinson; reported previously. On trial before Judge Sterrett.
John Clark and Thomas Graham vs. John Staley; action of trover and conversion. On trial.
John Penny vs. William N. Robbins and Robert Jenkins. Verdict for plaintiff for 101¼ acres.
Common Pleas No. 2—Judge White.
Keystone Building and Loan Association vs. George W. Tyner, owner, with notice to Levi Burd Duff, *terre tenant*; previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,718 30, subject to opinion of court on a question of law reserved.
Jeremiah Sweeny vs. Washington Gibb; previously reported. Verdict for the plaintiff for 6¼ cents damages and costs. Defendant made a motion and filed reasons for a new trial.
Jacob Scheffner vs. the City of Pittsburgh, action for ten thousand dollars damages alleged to have been occasioned to plaintiff's property, by the building of a wall, a part of the Fifth avenue improvement. On trial.
The matter of the petition of James Owens to inquire into the lunacy of Robert Owens was tried by a jury, and the party found to be a lunatic of thirteen years' standing. He is fifty-two years of age and has no estate at all.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Rody Patterson *et al.* vs. Henry Shafer; City of Pittsburgh vs. Alexander King; P. Venn vs. Washington Maple vs. Drew Bros.; Coffin & Co. vs. "Belle Vernon;" Bradley vs. Armstrong (three cases); Shafer vs. Armstrong; Kimcher vs. Ross; Faber vs. Brown; Done vs. Brinton; Patrick vs. Jennings.

Legal Notes.

James Brown, of Mercer county, filed a petition in bankruptcy.
Judge Ewing is engaged on the Quarter Sessions argument list.
The case of Gordon vs. Mercur is still on trial in the United States Circuit Court.
Judge Ketcham will hold court on Friday next.
The following wills were filed yesterday in the Register's office: Will of Robert Forrester, of McClure township, dated August 26, 1872, and appointing Archibald Alston and Samuel Dyer executors. Will of Mary McGuire, of Elizabeth township, dated July 13, 1876, and appointing Elizabeth D. Warren and Sarah J. Patterson executors. Will of Julia A. McGurk, of Wilkins township, dated July 10, 1876, and appointing James B. Linhart executor.
The application for the release of James Mullen on bail, one of the parties implicated in the shooting of Mr. Hunter, was heard by Judge Ewing yesterday. The court fixed the bail at $5,000, but the counsel said that was too high and Mullen still remains in jail.

THE AFFRAY AT ELIZABETH.

A Liquor Dealer Shot and Perhaps Mortally Wounded—Arrest of the Assailant.

Yesterday we gave a report that a man had been shot and killed on Saturday evening, in a miners' riot at Elizabeth. Information of the affair now received shows it to have been of a different character, and that it took place at West Elizabeth. It appears that Thomas Evans was shot by a miner who was drunk. The story is that Evans, who is about sixty-five years of age, lives in a house located on the road between West Elizabeth and Calamity, and has been selling whisky to those who called for it at his house. On Saturday evening a man named Grady, a resident of Calamity, and aged about thirty-five years, called at Evans' house and asked for whisky. Grady was intoxicated, and instead of giving him more liquor, Evans endeavored to induce him to go home. The two went out into the yard in front of the house, but Grady refused to go any further, remarking to Evans, "I'll blow your brains out." Suiting the actions to the words he drew a pistol and fired at Evans, the shot taking effect on the left side of the abdomen. As soon as the shooting was done Grady hurried away. Information of the shooting was received at Elizabeth some time afterward, when Officers Haney and Pearsol, accompanied by Squire Shoaf, Robert Keenan, W. P. Vance and H. Martin, started immediately for Evans' house. Evans, in the meantime, had been carried into the house. The posse then proceeded to Calamity and found Grady seated at the house of Preston Brawdy. When aroused he inquired what was wanted, and when asked if he had not shot a man he said, "I dreamed I shot some one last night. My mother told me years ago I would be hanged." Grady was arrested and on being taken before Evans, the latter was sworn, and identified him as the man who had shot him. Evans was still living at latest accounts, but Dr. Gillespie, the attending physician, thinks he cannot recover. Grady was brought to the city yesterday and committed to jail to await the result of Evans' injuries.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THERE was only one death from smallpox in Allegheny last week.
THE Allegheny Health officer reported three new cases of smallpox yesterday.
HON. JAMES S. RUTAN, the newly appointed Collector of the Port, is in the city.
THE Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce failed to meet yesterday afternoon.
THE Health Committee of Allegheny councils will meet this evening to adopt measures to prevent the spread of smallpox.
DAVID MORGAN, charged with larceny before Alderman Schaler, on oath of Muellart Mayer, was committed for court yesterday.
THE liquor store of J. Gillig was robbed on Sunday morning. Several bottles of liquor, boxes of cigars and ten dollars in money was taken.
SATURDAY morning some party unknown entered the stable of W. C. Coffin, Federal street, Allegheny, and departed with a set of harness.
THOMAS DEMPSEY was sent to the Work House for thirty days, by Mayor Phillips, for raising a row in the First ward, Allegheny, Sunday night.
VICE PRESIDENT KING, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and President of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, was in the city yesterday.
ANDREW FAIR, a resident of the Point, was committed to jail yesterday by Mayor McCarthy, to answer a charge of aggravated assault and battery, preferred by Thomas Lauck.
HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX delivered his lecture on "Abraham Lincoln" last evening in the First U. P. church of Allegheny, to a large and appreciative audience.
THE Central Refining Company of this city, one of the strongholds of the anti-monopoly refiners, sold out to the Standard people last Saturday. The price was not made public.
COLONEL DONAHUE, a prominent Western railroad official, passed through the city at noon yesterday, in a special car attached to the Atlantic express, over the Pennsylvania Railroad.
SUNDAY evening a thief took two pairs of boots and a pair of shoes from a shop at Jackson street, near Shields alley, Allegheny. The shoes were found yesterday in a vacant lot near by.
THOMAS WILLIAMS, *alias* William Thomas, was yesterday committed to jail by Alderman Milliken for a hearing on a charge of false pretenses. The information was made by Mr. Benjamin Taylor.
THE hearing in the case of the owners of the Allegheny cattle yards, who are charged with violating a city ordinance, in maintaining a nuisance, has been postponed until this afternoon at four o'clock.
TWO men named Bannon and Hepling got into a scuffle yesterday in Hiles' tavern, on Penn and Buena Vista street, Allegheny, which ended in the breaking of Hepling's leg between the ankle and the knee.
SARAH JONES, a four-year-old daughter of Mr. David Jones, of the Columbia House Company, Allegheny, died Sunday night, of injuries received about three weeks ago by falling into a kettle of boiling water.
FIRE MARSHAL LIVINGSTON has returned from Buffalo, whither he was summoned to identify a man charged with incendiarism. The same party had, by leaving this city, escaped a similar prosecution here.
A YOUNG man named Jacob Richey, while out hunting back of Sewickley, on Friday, accidentally shot his young brother who was with him. The shot entered his face, forehead and one arm, but the wounds are not serious.
THE Board of Viewers were out on Fory-seventh street yesterday for the purpose of examining whether enough property will be benefited to pay for opening the street across the Allegheny Valley Railway track.
MR. E. GRABE, agent for Gilmore's band, is in the city, looking after a balance due Mr. Gilmore from the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, on account of the concerts given by the band during the continuance of the late exhibition.
ON Sunday night an attempt was made to rob the grocery store of Dennis Coonheus, on Butler street, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets. The thieves were surprised by a policeman who pursued but failed to capture them.
THE fire alarm from box 45, at Logan and Franklin street at 12:50 P. M. yesterday was caused by the appearance of flames on the roof of a house on Porter alley, occupied by Mrs. Driscoll. The fire was put out without the aldof the department.
CORONER MCCALLIN empaneled a jury yesterday in the case of Robert W. Grant, the man who died from injuries received by falling over Boyd's hill, about two weeks ago. The inquest will be held at the Coroner's office this evening at seven o'clock.
FRANK KRAMER, of the Twelfth ward, was committed to jail yesterday by the mayor to answer a charge of aiding the escape of a prisoner. It is charged that he attempted to get Meyer Sneli *alias* Jacob Simon, the check swindler, from the custody of the officers.
ROBERT THOMPSON was committed to jail by Mayor McCarthy, in default of $1,000 to answer a charge of perjury. It is alleged that the offense was committed in the case of Reese, charged with shooting at an officer on Eleventh street, on the night after the election, the defendant being a witness on behalf of Reese.
FRED FAAS resigned his position, on Saturday night, of boss of the horse stables in Lawrenceville of the Citizens' Passenger Railway, a situation he has held since the incorporation of the company. Miller Elliott, for a long time a driver on the line to Sharpsburg, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.
IT is understood that Mr. Rutan, the new Collector of Customs, will make no changes in the subordinate positions in the office. This will be quite satisfactory to the present incumbents, and, we believe, to the public generally, as the gentlemen in charge are thoroughly versed in their duties and discharge them promptly and satisfactorily.
THE fourth annual reunion of the Conductors' Brotherhood will take place at Lafayette Hall on Tuesday evening, November 21st, under the auspices of the Iron City Division No. 13. Music will be given by the Central Quadrille Band and the figures by Colonel Slicker. From the names of managers announced we know the affair will be a most pleasant one.
ON Sunday night a party of bad boys broke into an unoccupied house in the Thirty-second ward, belonging to Mr. James Bailey, and defaced the walls, broke the windows and did much other mischief. Two of the young rascals were arrested and they "peached" on their companions, and now there is a fair prospect that the entire party will be punished.
MR. V. E. BEAMER, whose health has been failing for two years past, leaves the city this morning for Florida, hoping to find a panacea for his ailments in the mild climate of that State. He goes first to Jacksonville, and, probably, thence to St. Augustine. His wide circle of friends in this and other cities where he is so well and favorably known, will unite in the hope that he may return in a few months with restored health, strength and vigor.

A BITE from a rattlesnake is sometimes not more dangerous than a severe cough or cold. A well-merited reputation has Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and this remedy is sold by all druggists. Price, 25 cents.

A Timely Warning.
The public cannot be too strongly cautioned that the new Wilcox & Gibbs "Automatic" sewing machine is the only one in the world with tension requiring no change whatever for any thickness of material. 6 Sixth street, Pittsburgh. TUF

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dinner.
A first-class dinner, consisting of the best the market affords, and served in the best style, can be procured at William Lenz's, No. 22 Diamond street. TUTHS.

Fresh Shell Oysters
served in every style, and warranted to give satisfaction, at William Lenz's, successor to P. Schildecker, No. 22 Diamond street. TUTHS.

Weddings and Parties
supplied with all the delicacies in confections, cakes, creams, &c., at William Lenz's, successor to P. Schildecker, No. 22 Diamond street. TUTHS.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

It is a pleasant duty to write of such performances as that given at the Opera House last night, and to sit in audiences like that which witnessed it. It requires but a portion of the fingers of one hand to count all the American comedians now living who can truly be called great. As good as the best of these is Mr. John E. Owens, who not only amused but delighted the large and cultivated audience present last night. As *Joshua Butterby*, in Tom Taylor's fine comedy, "The Victims," Mr. Owens showed that advancing age has not dimmed in the slightest degree his fine talents, while he "makes up" equally well in appearance as he did twenty years ago. He kept the people before him vacillating between broad grins and full grown, hearty laughs all the time he was on the stage. His characterization of the part is full of fine points, while his by-play is "simply immense," as the saying goes.
The young lady he brings with him, Miss Minnette Thompson, is a very pleasing actress, of good presence, and very graceful. Her *Mrs. Fitzherbert* was quite acceptable. Miss Kate Fletcher gave entire satisfaction as the lackidaisical *Mrs. Merryweather*. She is always to be relied upon, being one of the most conscientious and faithful actress as we have had here. Mrs Holmes' *Miss Crane*, the strong-minded fiancee of *Joshua*, was capitally rendered. Mr. McDonald's *Mr. Curdle* was a really clever bit of dialect work, and won for him a round of applause. Messrs. Bock, Dean, Hicks, Stockwell, Willard, Marshall and the others in the cast hadn't much to do, but made the most of their opportunities.
The always popular "Solon Shingle" closed the evening's entertainment right royally. In this character Mr. Owens is so well known as to need no fresh commendation. His *Solon Shingle* is fully equal in its way to old John Burton's *Toodles*; higher praise we could not give. The support in this, as in the first comedy, was commendably good throughout.
This evening Mr. Owens will appear in another of his famous characterizations—that of *Major Wellington De Boots*, in "Everybody's Friend." At the special request of a large number of patrons of the theater, "Solon Shingle" will be repeated to night. It would be difficult to get up a more amusing bill.
Library Hall—"A Crown of Thorns."
The appearance of a renowned authoress and lecturer in the further vocation of a leading actress in a play of her own creation, is an event of wide interest in dramatic and literary circles. Miss Anna Dickinson's first appearance in Pittsburgh in the character of *Anne Boleyn* was such an event. Miss Dickinson's position as a representative of the advanced thought of educated American women lends additional interest to her performance in the new field she has chosen for the exercise of her powers. While we need not discuss the relative claims to fame of creators and interpreters, we may say that we think Miss Dickinson's renown as the author of the play will be greater than as the actress in its leading part. The new drama is less a historical study than a picture for which history furnishes the outlines. Its whole purpose is to present a picture of the antiquities, trial and sufferings of Anne Boleyn, which will be in harmony with modern feeling and modern thought. We cannot expect to copy the manners of the time represented, and it is Miss Dickinson's intention only to portray the men and women of that day as they may be supposed to have acted under the impulses and motives which controlled them. She endeavors to act the part of the heroine not as a conventional Anne Boleyn, the daughter of an English gentleman highly favored at Court, the beloved Percy, the Queen of England, but as a representative woman who lived and died as Anne Boleyn is represented as living and dying. From this standpoint both her play and her acting must be judged.
Whatever criticisms may be made of Miss Dickinson's proficiency in the accepted canons of stage business and dramatic elocution, it cannot be denied that she possesses the power of thoroughly absorbing herself in this character of *Anne Boleyn*. This earned her the applause of her auditors in nearly every act, and particularly in the scenes where the peculiar situation allowed the display of intensity by means of repression. In the last act especially she exhibited all the power which her strong character and complete impersonation of the part would give, and earned her highest praise as an actress. Miss Dickinson's acting was awarded liberal applause, and